

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

Department of Labor

AND FRIEND OF LABOUR

A WEEKLY NEWS RECORD AND REVIEW OF EVENTS AND OPINIONS

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Delegation of Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan
and Alberta Farmers who go to Ottawa on Decem-
ber 16 to Present Their Views to Parliament



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AND THOSE WHO SPIN
AND THOSE THE GRAIN WHO GARNER IN
A BRIGHTER DAY"

NOVEMBER 2nd, 1910

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Volume III

CONTENTS

Number 14

EDITORIAL

Special Privilege Pleading	5
The C.P.R. Surplus	5
Something About Leather	6

SPECIAL ARTICLES

Reciprocity or Protection, by Hon. G. W. Ross	7
The Canadian Revolt Against Protection, by G. Wallace Carter ..	8
The Battle for Democracy, by J. A. Stevenson	11

MAIL BAG

Taxation of C.P.R. Land, by Wm. C. McCheane	12
Need Direct Legislation, by E. R. Sutherland	12
Some Ottawa Delegation Work, by R. H. Longmore, J.P.	12
Only One Party, by T. W. Knowles	12
Action for Manitoba Government, by John Kennedy	13

DEPARTMENTS

Alberta Section	16-17
Saskatchewan Section	20-21
Question Drawer	24
Manitoba Section	26
Grain Growers' Sunshine Guild	27
Around the Fireside (The Way to Health)	28-29
News of the World	31-32
Grain, Live Stock and Produce Markets	33-34

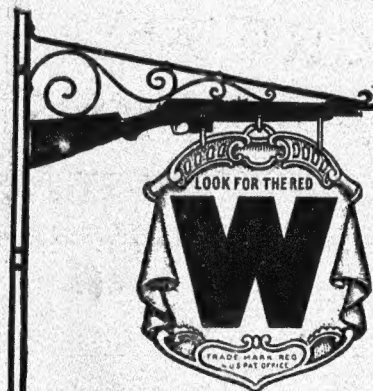


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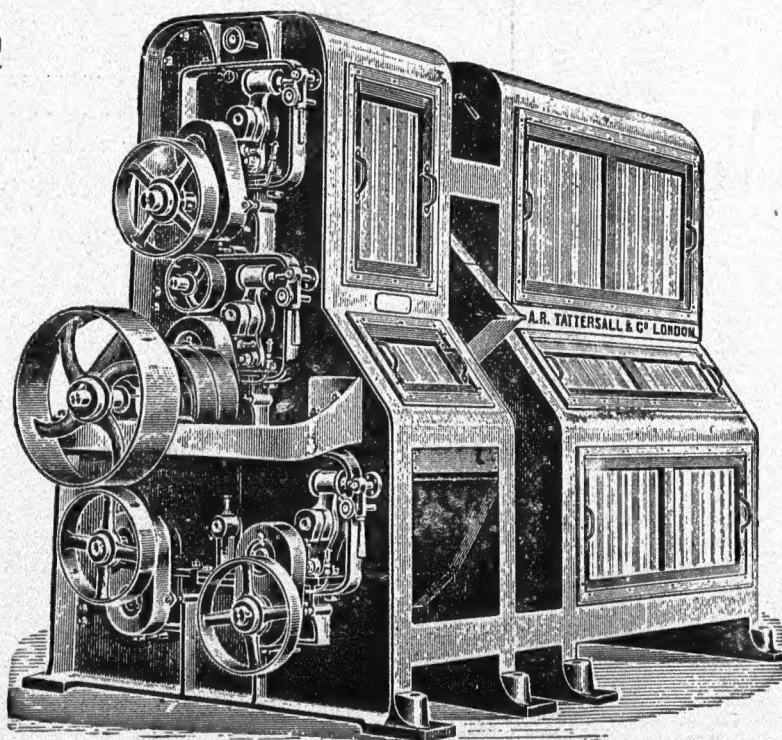
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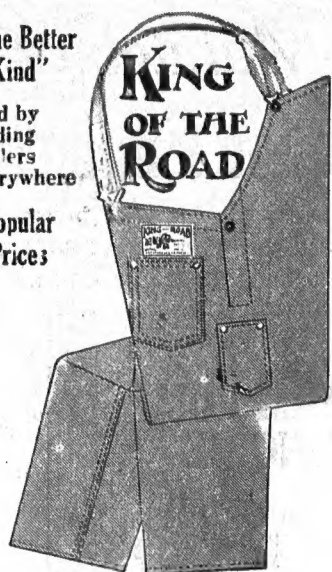
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On the Hoard's Dairyman farm the sixty-foot well which furnishes water at the barn for all the live stock, as well as for the house, has hitherto been pumped by a large windmill. But when the wind failed for days, as sometimes occurs, the pumping had to be done by hand, a very expensive operation. A small gasoline engine, with all necessary apparatus costing \$70.00, stands at the well, ready at all times to do the work. Two quarts of gasoline will do as much pumping as two men could do in a half day. The interest on the investment at six per cent. \$4.20, together with the trifling cost of gasoline, is the cost of this power so far. The work is done by the windmill and engine combined, the latter working when the windmill cannot. The water is pumped into a hundred barrel cement storage cistern placed in the ground a few feet above the level of the stable and the cement watering trough in the barnyard, to which the water is easily drawn by gravity."

SIR A. MOND ON CANADA

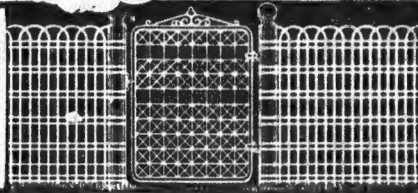
London, Oct. 26.—(Canadian Associated Press)—Sir Alfred Mond, M. P., interviewed said there was not a single newspaper west of Winnipeg, that was not pressing in the direction of tariff reduction and free trade. In the present Dominion cabinet there was only one protectionist, the other ministers were free traders, although they don't see the way to apply the full free trade condition on account of their immediate position. Reciprocity with the United States was one of the principal topics of discussion in the Dominion. The Canadian government showed quite an earnest desire for reciprocity. Sir A. Mond found in some quarters a strange lack of confidence in the business ability of the government to make a satisfactory deal with the United States. There seemed a widespread fear that Canada would get the worst of the bargain as she had done before in dealings with Washington.

Controller McArthur, of Winnipeg, says that the C. P. R. have violated their agreement with the city by maintaining insufficient facilities for handling live stock. He urges that the agreement and bond between the railroad and the city be cancelled.

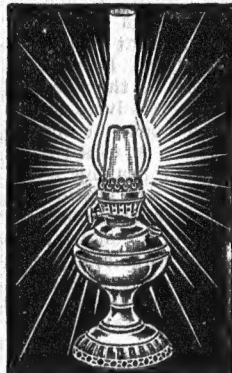
The C. N. R. is held responsible for the recent forest fires in Northern Minnesota, in a report made to Gen. C. C. Andrews, Minnesota fire commissioner.

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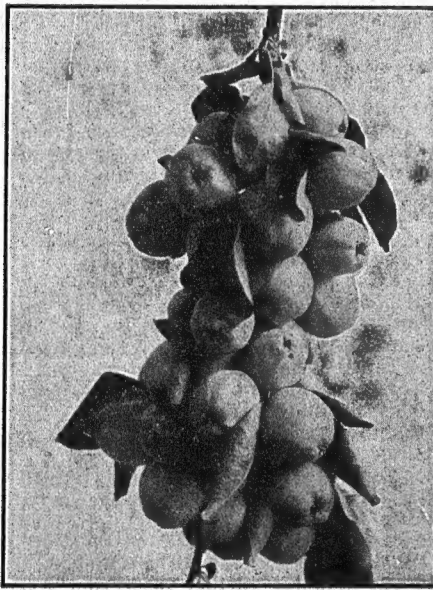
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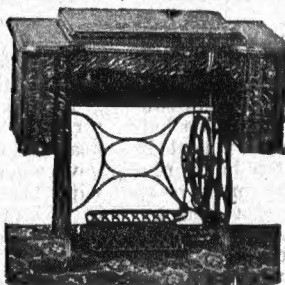
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In a Meat Packing Plant

It is probable that every Guide reader knows how his live stock is handled at the yards, but just what process of evolution the animals pass through in becoming meat, they are probably not as well informed. The writer had but a very crude knowledge of the process until a trip taken recently through one of Winnipeg's abattoirs. The abattoir visited is undoubtedly the most modern in the city, though those in charge style it but a

"toy packing house" when compared with the big plants at Chicago and other packing centres. However, the same methods are used as in the larger houses.

The first section of the business covered was the pork packing department. The swine are unloaded from the cars into a long sloping chute that leads to the top floor of the building. From the chute they enter a room in the centre of which a large wheel revolves, over which runs a belt with hooks at regular intervals on the rim. In this room all is confusion. Several brawny specimens of pig killers are stationed there. They attach a shackle to an animal's hind leg. On one end of the shackle is a ring. This ring is slipped over one of the hooks on the belt and in less time than it takes to tell it, the porker is on his way to his death. The belt carries the struggling animal to the sticking room where a fierce looking stickler with a long knife puts an end to the struggles with one stroke that severs the jugular vein.

Out of the sticking room goes the carcass and into a vat filled with boiling water. After a few minutes in the scalding bath the pig is hauled out and put through a machine that scrapes off the bristles. This is quite a wonderful sort of machine, almost human in intelligence, the workings of which the writer will not attempt to describe. The carcass is taken out of the machine and any few bristles that remain removed by hand.

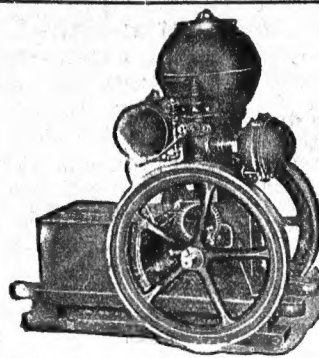
In the room where this takes place there are a number of workmen who perform the last sad functions upon his hogship. In the centre of the room at a small table is stationed the government inspector. A workman severs the head from the animal and places it upon the inspector's table. He quickly examines it, especially around the throat, for evidences of disease. The two diseases most commonly met here are tuberculosis and measles. The body passes out of the jurisdiction of the headman and goes to a workman who in a few seconds removes the entrails. These are also placed on the inspector's table and in turn come in for a rigid scrutiny. If he finds anything wrong he attaches a tag to the carcass upon which is printed the word "hold." He lays the entrails and head to one side for further inspection and final condemnation. He also makes an entry on a card showing the disease and its severity as indicated by the entrails.

A Tuberculosis Case

While the writer was present one very bad case of tuberculosis came out. This disease is easily found by an examination of the lungs and liver of the animal. In the case mentioned both organs were badly covered with grey spots. This is a sure sign of the disease. All the carcasses are washed, split and weighed, then run by gravity down to the next floor where they are hung until the animal heat passes out of the flesh. The carcasses marked by the inspector are hung separately from the healthy ones for a final inspection. Some of these are found untouched by the disease, it having been confined to the entrails; others are found that may be used for lard, the heat killing all disease; while the worst are absolutely condemned and can be used for nothing but fertilizer.

The healthy entrails and heads are sent down to the offal room, while the unhealthy ones are sent to the fertilizing plant. In the offal room the sausage cases are separated from the balance of the offal, which is placed in rendering tanks and for ten hours rendered in steam under high pressure to obtain the tallow. The residue from the tanks is sent to the fertilizing plant.

After a few hours the animal heat has passed out of the carcasses on the hanging floor and they are run into the cooling room, where a temperature of 28 to 30 degrees is maintained by an ammonia cooling system. The carcasses must be hung forty-eight hours before being cut up into loins, hams, shoulders, backs, bellies, etc. This last takes place in the cutting room, from which metal chutes lead down to grading tables on



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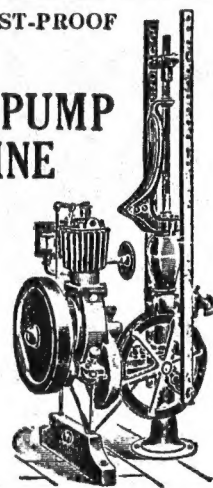
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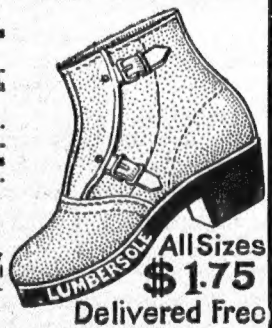
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the next lower floor. On these tables the cuts are graded for curing as to weight, for a larger ham takes longer for curing than does a smaller one. The loins are, of course, not cured, and go direct from the cutting to the packing rooms. After the hams, backs and bellies are graded they are placed in vats, all in a vat being approximately the same size, and covered with pickle. When well pickled they are sent to the smoke house and there smoked over hard maple fires. Out of the smoke house into the packing room is the last step for these parts. Here they are stamped, wrapped and labeled ready for sale.

The surplus fat is sent to the lard refinery where it is hashed up, put in kettles and subjected to a great heat. It is then strained and run down over a cooling roller. Automatic knives scrape the lard from the roller, which is kept cool by an ammonia process, and it is then packed in the tins. Another very important part of the pork packing is the cooked meat department. The greatest output from this is boiled ham. The hams are first boned, then pressed into metal cylinders by machinery after being covered with canvas. When boiled in this manner the hams come out in the best possible shape for slicing. Other parts of the carcass are converted into sausage of various grades.

Making of Beef

Beef carcasses do not pass through as long a process as do those of the porkers. The cattle are first driven into the "knocking pens." These pens are just wide enough for two animals abreast. The killer stands on a platform at the side and when the pen is filled, knocks each animal on the forehead with a heavy hammer. One blow is generally enough to lay the steer out. When all are down, the side of the pen opens out and the floor tilts, throwing the bodies out onto the floor.

They are quickly hoisted into the air by their hind legs, bled and the head taken off. The head goes to a government inspector, the same as with the hogs. The same inspection is maintained as for hogs. The most common diseases encountered are tuberculosis and lump jaw. The carcass is lowered to the floor and skinned, experts removing the hide in a very few minutes. This floor is inclined, and a constant stream of water runs off all blood and dirt into gutters. After skinning, the carcass is again hoisted, the entrails removed, the carcass split and washed thoroughly. The entrails go through much the same process as do those from the hogs.

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As the beef is mostly shipped in half carcasses, there is no need of as extensive cutting rooms as with the pork, but a small amount for city trade is cut up on the premises. The process of getting it ready for market is also shortened, as no parts are smoked. The sides are run from the killing floor into a hanging room with a temperature about the same as that of the pork hanging room. The beef room is also cooled by ammonia and insulated by cork and cement. Besides this room there is a beef freezer where the temperature is kept at from 10 to 15 degrees below zero. Sides hung in this room are frozen solid in a short time.

The abattoirs also do a large business in poultry, eggs, butter, cheese, etc., and a large section is given over to the handling of this business.

One of the things that surprises a visitor to a packing plant such as the one here described is the total absence of objectionable odors. Every part of the plant is so constructed that no dirt can find lodgement, and every floor is being constantly cleaned off with scalding water. Another point that strikes a visitor is the manner in which the system of "division of labor" is worked out to its fullest extent. Every workman is as a cog in the machine; each has his small part to do in the preparation of the meat for marketing. Each does his one part and nothing else. It doesn't tend much toward the mental development of the workman, but works out fine in results for the packer. And everything is used except the —, no, I haven't the heart to say it, that squeal has been worked too hard already.

HOW IT WORKS

Mr. Daniel W. Doty, attorney-at-law, St. Paul, Minnesota, owns a farm at Maryfield, Sask. On this farm this year sufficient wheat was grown to load two cars. The first car was loaded over the platform by the tenant, and according to machine measure it should have contained 1,050 bushels. The car showed an outturn of 1,058.10 bushels gross. The machine measure for the balance of the crop was 870 bushels, but on taking this to one of the elevators at Maryfield the weights only turned out to be 853.39 bushels. Just notice the difference. From this weight of 853.39 bushels the elevator operator takes off 13 bushels of a dockage, leaving a net weight of 840.39 bushels. The first car which was shipped over the platform and consigned, graded 1 Northern, 1 per cent dockage, while the second car received by the elevator operator was special binned. The elevator operator would not grade the grain 1 Northern.

The Grain Growers' Guide

ADDRESSED TO THE FARMERS OF



R. McKENZIE, Editor-in-Chief
G. F. CHIPMAN, Managing Editor

Published under the auspices and employed as the Official Organ of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association, The Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association and the United Farmers of Alberta.

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Single Copy, 5 cents.
Advertising Rates on Application.
Address all communications to The Grain Growers' Guide Winnipeg.
Change of copy and New Matter must be received not later than Friday noon each week to ensure insertion.

NOVEMBER 2nd, 1910

SPECIAL PRIVILEGE PLEADING

In this issue we reproduce an article by Sir Geo. W. Ross from the Toronto Globe and re-published in the London Standard, and another by G. Wallace Carter, Secretary of the Free Trade Union, from the Westminster Gazette. It is to the article by Senator Ross that we wish to draw special attention because he is being heralded in England as an eminent Canadian statesman, and one who knows the needs of his country. Any person reading Senator Ross' article will admit that he could not have made a better case for the railways and corporations if he had been retained especially for them. We do not know whether he was retained by them or not. He seems to be very much worried for fear the railways shall not pay their present big dividends and he is also alarmed lest the Chicago Board of Trade go into gambling more extensively than at present. The interest of Canadian farmers lies heavily upon his heart, but he is sure that the farmers do not know what they are talking about. Sir George's whole article deals with the interchange of natural products and he gives no attention whatever to the fact that the Canadian farmers would benefit to the extent of millions of dollars by reciprocity in agricultural implements. He seems to think that the demand for a lower tariff is a mere case of generosity to the United States. But the Canadian farmers are not worrying at all about the United States. What they are looking for is a square deal. The farmers of Canada realize that the tariff for which Sir George pleads is a mere attempt to work up interest for the benefit of the corporations. Sir George well knows, or at least he should know, that the Liverpool market regulates the price of grain, and that all his alarm about the Canadian wheat being used to bolster up the American article is nonsense. Sir George also lays great stress upon the imperialistic side of the question. Our idea is that imperialism, if it is to be any good, should be based upon common sense. The reason that British Preference is considered favorably in Canada is not because of the imperialistic sentiment, but because it has a tendency towards the reduction of tariff in general. We trust our readers will pardon us for giving so much space to this article by Senator Ross, but it seems necessary, in order that our readers may know just what buncombe is being

thrust upon the English people. Sir George Ross is a man who made a hopeless muddle of Ontario and when he got his deserts at the hands of the people of that province he was afforded shelter in the refuge for worn out politicians—The Senate. The only way to disprove to the world such statements as Senator Ross has published, is to make the Ottawa delegation a large one and present a clear cut case to parliament. Then truth will prevail, and not till then.

THE C.P.R. SURPLUS

The annual report of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company for the year ending June 30 last, is one of special interest to every farmer in Western Canada. It shows that railway businesses are exceedingly profitable. The following statement indicates the prosperity of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company:

Gross Earnings	\$94,989,490.33	
Working Expenses	61,149,534.46	
Net Earnings	\$33,839,955.87	
Net Earnings of Steamships in excess of amount included in monthly reports	909,235.60	
Interest on Deposits and Loans	\$904,742.19	
Interest from Minneapolis, St. Paul & Sault Ste. Marie Ry. on bonds held by the Company	159,720.00	
Interest from Mineral Range Rly. Co. on bonds held by the Company	50,160.00	
Interest from Montreal & Atlantic Ry., and on other securities held by the Company	71,214.08	
Dividend on St. John Bridge & Railway Extension Company Stock, held by the Company	50,000.00	
Dividend on Alberta Ry. & Irrigation Co. Stock held by the Company	86,531.02	
Dividends on Minneapolis, St. Paul & Sault Ste. Marie Ry. Preferred and Ordinary Stocks held by the Company ..	1,104,110.00	
	2,426,477.28	
Deduct Fixed Charges	\$37,175,608.70	
	9,916,940.33	
Surplus	\$27,253,728.43	
Deduct amount transferred to Steamship Replacement Acct. Contribution to Pension Fund	\$900,000.00	
	80,000.00	
	980,000.00	
	\$26,273,728.43	
From this there has been charged a half-yearly dividend on Preference Stock of 2 per cent., paid April 1st, 1910	\$1,102,599.98	
And a half-yearly dividend on Ordinary Stock of 3 per cent., paid April 1st, 1910	4,500,000.00	
And Interest on Instalments on New Stock Subscriptions paid July 1st, 1910	417,179.32	
	6,019,779.30	
	\$20,253,949.13	
From this there has been declared a second half-yearly dividend on Preference Stock of 2 per cent., payable 1st October, 1910	\$1,112,333.33	
And a second half-yearly dividend on Ordinary Stock of 3½ per cent., payable 1st October, 1910	5,250,000.00	
	6,362,333.33	
Leaving net surplus for the year	\$13,896,615.80	
In addition to the above dividends on Ordinary		

Stock, one per cent., was paid from Interest on Land Funds.

"The working expenses for the year," the report states, "amounted to 64.38 per cent. of the gross earnings, and the net earnings to 35.62 per cent., as compared with 69.92 and 30.08 per cent. respectively in 1909." In regard to the land sales of the year, the report states that "They aggregated 975,030 acres, for \$14,468,564.33, being an average of \$14.84 per acre. Included in this area were 143,421 acres of irrigated land, which brought \$26.59 per acre, so that the average price of the balance was \$12.78 per acre." It may further be noted that the reports states that the Company owns 7,539,722 acres of land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, and 4,474,094 acres in British Columbia."

Thus it is seen that in addition to paying all expenses and dividends, the Canadian Pacific has a surplus of nearly \$14,000,000 for one year's operation. What more is needed to prove that the C.P.R. is taxing the people of Canada beyond all reason. The Canadian Pacific was built entirely with public money and then given to the Company. It is a magnificent railway system equalled by none other in the world, but all talk of competition is a pure myth. The time has certainly arrived when there should be an investigation of the business of the Canadian Pacific Railway. It has now a strangle hold upon Canada, where it can levy toll equal to that of the Dominion of Canada itself. The total revenue of the Canadian Pacific Railway is practically the same as that of the Dominion Government, yet the people of the West united would have some control over the Dominion Government but they have none over the Canadian Pacific Railway. The freight rates on the C.P.R. are extortionate. No one will doubt it in the face of their \$14,000,000 surplus. Here is a work for the organized farmers. The tariff is just now commanding all their attention, but the railway question must also be dealt with in the very near future.

INJUSTICE TO WORKING FARMERS

Every farmer in Western Canada must realize that there is a radical wrong somewhere in connection with the ownership and taxation of the land. When a farmer invests his money, and his labor, and his brains in making a quarter section, or a half section produce the best quality of grain, or of stock, he enriches the country and incidentally increases the value of his land. When the half section next to his is vacant and not used for any purpose whatsoever, its value nevertheless increases as fast as that of his own land which is being worked. The farmer is increasing the value of the vacant land next to him and getting absolutely no benefit from it. The community gets the same amount in taxes from the vacant as the occupied land but no more. All along the railways throughout the West there are thousands, and millions of acres of land held by men and corporations who merely want to take advantage of the additional value created in that vacant land through the efforts of farmers tilling the land near by. Many a farmer is compelled, by the high price of land, to go ten miles from the railway, when there are dozens of vacant quarter sections nearer to the railway. The farmer thus located gets only a portion of the value of his labor; the rest of it goes into the increased value of the vacant land. Improvements and stock are not taxed on Western farms. But that does not make the matter right by long odds. If the farmers located under circumstances such as we have outlined would give careful consideration to the matter they will realize that it is only simple justice to place a heavy tax upon vacant land. The community, by imposing heavier taxes upon vacant land, would receive back a part of the value which the community creates and thus attain to a more equitable distribution of wealth. This is no mere scheme for taking money out of a man when the opportunity offers. It is only com-

mon sense and justice and it is a subject which the organized farmers can well afford to interest themselves in.

IS HUDSON BAY ROAD SETTLED?

Rumors are current that the Dominion Government is willing to accede to the persistent solicitations of Mackenzie & Mann for the ownership and control of the Hudson Bay Railway, and that, if parliament can be induced to sanction the proposition, the road to the Bay will be part and parcel of the Canadian Northern Railway system. Of course these are rumors but we know as a matter of fact that Mackenzie & Mann have spared no effort in an attempt to secure control of the road to the Bay. In spite of the unanimous demand of the entire population of Western Canada, parliament hands over the Hudson Bay Railway to Mackenzie & Mann it will be an outrage without parallel in Canadian history. It will be conclusive proof that the last vestige of "government by the people and for the people" in Canada has disappeared and that "Special Privilege" is supremely triumphant. The leaders of both parties are strangely silent upon the subject. What will Canadian Northern control of the road to the Bay mean to the West? It will mean the cheapest road that can be put together and will not cost more than one-half the cash subsidy and bond guarantee which the Company will secure from the Dominion Government. It will mean a service that will be useless to Western Canada, because the Canadian Northern Railway will not favor the short haul to the Bay at the expense of their Eastern lines. Any person who has had experience on the branch lines of the C.N.R. in Western Canada will have an idea of what the Hudson Bay road will be, if they are allowed to build it. The freight tariff would be exorbitant and aimed to restrict rather than to encourage traffic. The Railway Commission have no control whatever over the freight rates, as experience has proven. The road to the Bay, if operated by the Canadian Northern, will be a curse to Western Canada. It will be of no benefit whatever in reducing freight rates; it will possess few if any of the modern facilities which are needed to place Western farm products on the European markets. The only benefit will be the graft that will go into the pockets of Mackenzie & Mann. The Canadian Northern already has a line from Winnipeg to The Pas on the Saskatchewan River, which is 480 miles from the Bay. The last 90 miles of this road from Hudson Bay Junction to The Pas was built four years ago. Mackenzie & Mann received a land grant of 12,800 acres per mile to build those 90 miles. This grant was all for good prairie land worth at least on an average \$8.00 per acre, making the subsidy \$102,400 per mile. This 90 miles is the most heavily subsidized piece of railway road in the world. It is very cheaply constructed and was built merely to get a land grant. The actual cost of building that 90 miles of railway was not to exceed \$5,000 per mile, thus Mackenzie & Mann got \$9,216,000 to build a railway 90 miles long, which cost them \$450,000. Had the charter not lapsed the same land grant would have applied clear to the Bay. Mackenzie & Mann have built an enormous railway system in the last fifteen years upon wind. They have taken toll from practically every province in Canada and enormous toll from the Dominion Government. In return they have given the poorest railway service possible, and every effort has been made to squeeze the last cent out of a long suffering public. Is this to be tolerated further? Will the people of Western Canada permit the Hudson Bay Railway to go into the hands of Mackenzie & Mann? For twenty years the Hudson Bay Railway has been one of the dearest hopes of the Western people. If it is built and operated by the Government it

will prove an untold blessing. If it is bartered away to Mackenzie & Mann or any other corporation it will complete the Railway monopoly in Western Canada and will rivet upon the Western people the shackles of slavery from which they will not be able to free themselves in any way short of a revolution. Now is the time to act. The Ottawa delegation must make their case clear upon this point. Better no road to the Bay than owned and operated by Mackenzie & Mann.

SOMETHING ABOUT LEATHER

Among the many mergers organized within recent years among manufacturers, the tanneries have, perhaps, the most complete, and none affords such a striking illustration of how the protective tariff enables the manufacturers, who are the largest beneficiaries of the system, to help themselves at the expense of the public. Of the cost of producing leather, 62.57 per cent. is made up of raw material, and 17.40 per cent. wages of workers. The raw material is largely composed of hides which are admitted free and the manufacturer gets a draw back of 99 per cent. on duty paid on such articles as casein and stearine. So that the tanner gets practically all his raw material free of duty. For every \$100 worth of manufactured goods the leather manufacturer pays for material, \$62.57; wages, \$21.40; miscellaneous expenses such as cost of fuel, heat, interest, municipal and provincial taxes, rent of office, power and work, \$2.54; leaving \$13.49 of profits or surplus. The customs duty enables him to add \$17.50 to this \$100, charging the manufacturer of boots and shoes, harness, etc., \$117.50 for what actually costs him in raw material, labor, and miscellaneous expenses, \$86.51. Be it noticed that he practically pays no duty on his raw material.

According to the census of 1905, there was manufactured in Canada, leather to the value of \$15,142,217. Canada exported leather that year to the value of \$1,847,756, leaving for home consumption \$13,394,461. That the manufacturers of leather have complete control of the Canadian home market is indicated by the fact that the importation of leather that year was \$108,829. So that whatever leather went into boots and shoes and harness was manufactured in Canada under a protection of 17½ per cent.

In the manufacture of boots and shoes, for every \$100 worth of the finished product, the ratio is, for material, \$59.49; wages, \$21.30; miscellaneous expenses, \$2.62. The principal item of raw material is leather on which he pays 17.50 per cent. to the tanner. Canadian manufacturers, according to the census of 1905, produced \$20,264,686 of boots and shoes, and Canada imported that year \$1,178,749 worth on which we paid a duty of 30 per cent. That year the government collected a duty on imports of leather of \$18,300, and imports of boots and shoes of \$353,600. The people paid the manufacturer of leather 17½ per cent. on \$13,394,000, and the manufacturers of boots and shoes 30 per cent on \$20,264,686 or upwards of eight million dollars. That is certainly making the people pay very dearly for the paltry revenue which the government derives from leather and boots and shoes. No wonder the Canadian farmers are rising up in revolt against the present method of collecting revenue for the carrying on of the government.

It would be an interesting calculation to know how much duty the Canadian farmer has to pay on the hides he sells the tanner when he buys them back in boots and shoes.

While plans are being laid to go to Ottawa, the organization must not be neglected. It is poor tactics to leave home unprotected and devote all energy to a foreign invasion.

ON TO OTTAWA

December 16 is to be Farmers' Day at Ottawa. "On to Ottawa" is now the slogan of the farmers all over Western Canada, and the prospect is for a most representative delegation. This is a crucial time in the history of the organized farmers' movement and it is also the turning point for democracy in Canada. The farmers have put their shoulders to the wheel and there must be no cessation until the task is completed. The members of the House of Commons will learn from the bearing of the farmers' delegation that they mean business. Up to very recently farmers and their demands have been a joke at Ottawa. Of course there are members occasionally who deliver a well sounding address for Hansard and there are occasional members who try to protect their constituents. But the general welfare of the farming community receives scant attention at the hands of the members of the Commons and Senate in general. Very often there are well meaning men elected by farmers to represent farmers. They go to Ottawa and fall into the genial company of city members who stand for corporation rule very often. The man from the country too often falls either to this influence or to the seductive call for "the good of the party." There is no effort spared at Ottawa to lick every man into line. Independent men are feared by both political parties. "Better a decided opponent than independent," is the stand of each party. Why? Because the growth of an independent spirit spells the doom of the blind partizanship which has broken down representative government in Canada and reared upon the ruins the feudalism of privileged wealth.

On November 8 the people of the State of Oregon will vote upon a bill creating a board of People's Inspectors of Government. The legislature of course did not originate this bill, but it was brought forward by the use of the Initiative. The bill provides for the appointment of a board of three men, who will be elected at large, and who will publish a monthly magazine setting forth news of the legislature and government. The magazine will be sent free to every voter and will take the place of the official gazette. This scheme is certainly an innovation and it remains to be seen what action the people will take upon it. Oregon is making history every day and is leading the world in democratic government.

When the farmers have made out their case at Ottawa in December, they must not think their case is done. Several good reliable farmers should be left at Ottawa during the session to watch proceedings and see that the members are kept posted on the needs of the people. The farmers must maintain a "lobby" if they hope to get a square deal. The manufacturers know the value of a "lobby" and never neglect it.

If the public business of Canada had been conducted in a business-like manner since 1867 there would have been saved to the people several billions of dollars. There are still billions to be wasted so it is worth while to seek improvements.

By reducing the Tariff on what the farmer has to buy it automatically increases the revenue from what the farmer has to sell. In addition, a Tariff reduction breaks down the power of the classes that exact annual toll from the agricultural classes. The Ottawa delegation is a movement for freedom.

"Principles be blown, we're out for the stuff." Don't forget the new slogan of the protected interests.

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Reciprocity or Protection

By SIR GEORGE W. ROSS

NOTE—The following article by Senator Ross in the Toronto Globe was reproduced in the London Standard on Oct. 10, to show Englishmen that Canadians were not in favor of reciprocity with United States and why. The Standard supports Senator Ross in an editorial article which we append. It will be interesting to Guide readers to see how the views of Canadians are being seized in the Old Country to support various parties.—Ed.

THE following important article by Sir George W. Ross is reproduced from the "Toronto Globe" of September 27. Sir George Ross was Minister of Education in 1888 and Premier of Ontario from 1899 to 1905. He is now a Dominion Senator, a Liberal in politics, and a follower of Sir Wilfrid Laurier. The subject of his article is dealt with editorially on another page:—

I think it may safely be said that Canada regards the advances of the United States towards a reciprocity treaty with indifference, if not with distrust. There still smoulders the feeling that the treaty of 1854 was brought to an end for political rather than commercial reasons, and this feeling is heightened by the repeated refusal ever since of the United States Government and Senate to entertain any proposal from Canada for a new treaty. In the face of this indifference, if not hostility, Canadians have not retaliated as they might have done, but have generously admitted American produce at an average duty of 24.86 per cent., against 48 per cent. charged on imports into the United States. Taking dutiable and free goods together, the average duty on all imports from the United States last year was only 12.51 per cent. Out of a total import from the United States of 223,501,000 dols., nearly one-half, or 104,667,000 dols., was admitted duty free. If, therefore, the trade relations between Canada and the United States are not satisfactory to the United States it is not because Canada, by a tariff wall, has shut them out. The real tariff wall has been on the American side of the boundary. Even at the last session of parliament out of deference to President Taft, who claimed that Canada had discriminated against the United States, Canada still further reduced the duties on several articles.

Why a Treaty?

A treaty presupposes mutual concessions. Are we expected to extend the free list of American products now admitted to Canada? We have already given the Americans nearly one-half of their Canadian market duty free. How much more do they want? Are we expected to lower the tariff imposed on dutiable goods? It is now one-half the American tariff. What articles can we afford to reduce? Why, then, consider a treaty at all till this anomalous condition is removed, or at least modified? The United States Congress should make the first move by reducing the tariff against Canada. Then we can consider in what respect and to what extent we should respond to such reductions.

Besides, is a treaty, except for the removal of some international grievance or settling some dispute, desirable in any case? The treaty of 1854 was not confined to the interchange of produce. It dealt with fishing privileges and other matters, now settled by the recent judgment at The Hague. A commercial treaty differs from all other treaties in the fact that it purports to deal with conditions that are fluctuating and unstable.

A commercial treaty would mean a fixed tariff on certain articles for a definite time. The treaty of 1854 was for a fixed period of ten years, repealable on one year's notice. But such are the fluctuations of trade, the disturbing influences of financial depressions, the changes wrought in manufactures by new inventions or new sources of motive power, that a fixed tariff, or even a reciprocal free list, might work a hardship to either party before the treaty expired. Why, then, should we enter into obligations that might prove embarrassing, as, without a treaty, we are free to deal with the tariff from year to year?

Channels of Trade

If a treaty is to be of any value it will necessarily make new channels for the

exchange would probably in some cases be an advantage to Canada. Our dairy products and the minor products of the farm might command a higher price in the markets of the United States, particularly in those parts of Canada near the great centres of population. But would not the Canadian home market, on the other hand, be injured, perhaps, to an equal extent by the influx of American goods? A free market for Canadian produce in the United States would be an advantage to the Canadian producer, provided his own market was safe; but reciprocity means exchange under reciprocal or equal conditions—a circumstance which materially affects the situation. It would only be possible to profit by this interchange when the Canadian article was so much superior to the American article as to hold the market against it, or when the local supply in the United States was inadequate and prices were enhanced on the principle of supply and demand. Of course, as between the European and the American market, Canada would have the advantage in reduced transportation and other charges—an advantage not to be despised. But would not much of this seeming advantage disappear by the very fact of free inter-

no doubt, apply to a few other products of the farm. But in oats and wheat and cattle I see little or no advantage in reciprocity. Both countries have a large surplus of each of these articles. The Western rancher in Canada might occasionally sell to better advantage in Chicago and the Eastern farmer in Buffalo and New York. But here, again, if the Canadian surplus of any product is dumped into the American market, in which there is already a surplus of the home product, prices would inevitably drop, and what was gained abroad would be lost by the competition of the additional supply under free interchange at home. If Canadians could keep their cake and eat it too then reciprocity would be a good thing—not otherwise.

But would a free interchange of wheat be an advantage to Canada? Assuming that the Western farmer would obtain a higher price for his grain, is that the only consideration? Canada now produces the best wheat in the world. The blue ribbon so long held by Minnesota and the Western States has passed to Manitoba and the Canadian North-West. Under a free exchange would not Canadian wheat be used to bolster up the price of an inferior article, the produce of the

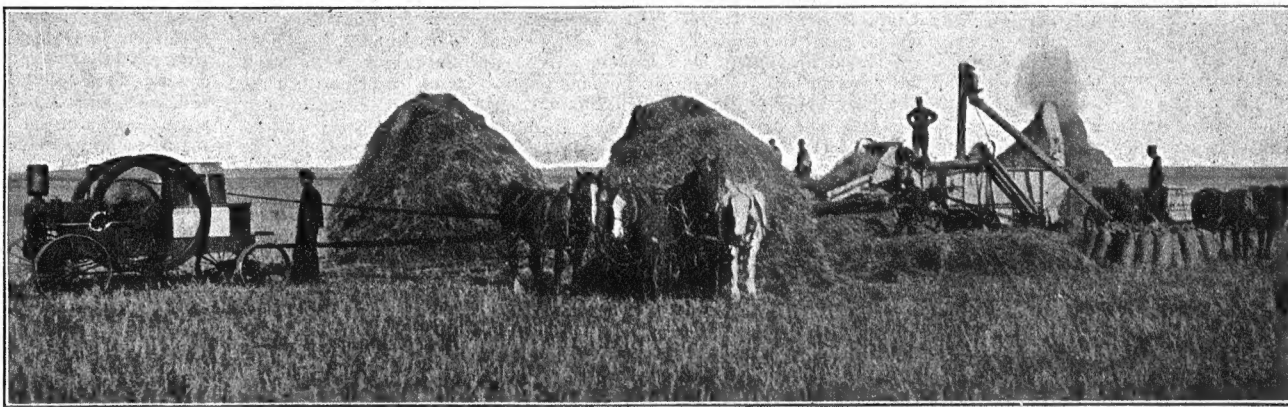
United States, and thus give a fictitious value to the product of a rival country, to the injury of the Canadian producer? Is it desirable in any way to add to the gambling facilities of the Chicago Board of Trade?

But apart from these general considerations, there are reasons of a purely national character which Canadians are bound to consider before entering into treaty obligations with the United States.

I am assuming that the interchange of products between the two countries will be perfectly fair and equitable, as a matter of exchange; that no attempt will be made by weight of numbers or in any other way to force the hand of Canada; that no effort on the part of Canada to protect her own interests will be considered an unfriendly act towards the United States; and that an honest attempt will be made by both parties to give a quid pro quo for every concession, whether as to the interchange of commodities or other privileges that may be within the scope of such a treaty. But there are other considerations besides the free exchange of commodities.

In forming a treaty we should consider the effect which the transfer of a portion of our market from Europe to the United States would have upon our system of transportation. The conditions of trans-

Continued on Page 9



Threshing Outfit of James Davis, Brandon Hills, Man. 25 hp. Manitoba Gasoline Threshing Engine; Case Separator

trade to be created or enlarge existing channels. In either case it means a change of transportation routes, of business agencies and connections, a change in the character of the goods imported, etc. Then if the treaty is repealed business is liable to be dislocated, as it was in Canada in 1866, fresh markets have to be found for exports, fresh business connections made with other countries, and goods of different manufacture and style substituted for those barred out by the repeal of the treaty, not to say anything of the international relations that may be disturbed and the irritation to one, if not to both, parties to the treaty. Is a treaty just now worth this risk? The experience of Canada on this score is not encouraging.

But why not exchange natural products without any intervening duty on either side of the line, as was substantially the case under the treaty of 1854? Such an

change? Suppose the American market were loaded with Canadian produce in addition to the local supply, would the effect not be to reduce prices all round? We send to Great Britain over 20 million dollars' worth of cheese. Only part of this would be absorbed by the United States market, and in the process of absorption prices would be reduced to the level of the British market, less the cost of ocean transportation, and less the profit in the home market from the influx of the same article under free interchanges of products.

Free Interchange of Cereals

The same principle would apply to the interchange of free cereals in every case in which both countries were equally adapted to produce them. Corn, and perhaps barley, would be an exception. In corn, Nature favours the United States, and in barley Nature favours Canada, and the same principle would,

The Canadian Revolt Against Protection

[Some Awkward Facts]

By G. WALLACE CARTER, Secretary, Free Trade Union

NOTE—Under the above title the following letter appeared in the Westminster Gazette of Oct. 13. It shows how deeply interested the English people are in the Tariff revolt among Canadian Farmers.—Ed.

BRITISH Tariff Reformers have been seriously disturbed by the revolt against Protection in Canada. I am not surprised. It is a death blow to preference. Tariff Reform may, and doubtless will, linger on as an appeal to the instincts of a few favored classes. But Preference to the Colonies is hopeless. Still everybody who can discount the Free Trade movement in Canada is pressed into the Protectionist service. On September 16 the Times allowed Mr. J. H. Mackinder (M.P. Camlachie, Glasgow) a column and a half, in which he attempted to reply to my public statements as to the progress of Free Trade in Canada. On September 19 the Times devoted a leading article to a further reply to me, based upon some statements alleged to have been made by the Mayor of Calgary. Evidently Mr. Mackinder's reply was inadequate. Perhaps, because in spite of his whirling words, he had admitted the truth of two of the most important statements I made; that Canada gave a Preference to Britain to serve his own ends, and that the immediate outcome of the present Free Trade movement would probably be an extension of the Preference to British goods. The leading article of the Times required a reply. I accordingly wrote a letter; but the correspondence had been closed! Still a statement from a Free Trade point of view may have some interest and importance. It will perhaps clear the air if I state the facts which are explicitly admitted, or not disputed, by Tariff Reformers:

1. The Canadian government gave a Preference to British goods in order to carry out, in some degree, their pledges to abolish or reduce tariffs all round.
2. This Preference was not, and is not, intended as an offer to induce the British people to give a preference on Canadian produce in return.
3. The Canadian farmers have explicitly declared that they have no wish for a Preference for their corn or other products in Great Britain, but that they do desire to see a free exchange between Canadian produce and British manufactures.
4. This demand of the Canadian farmers is likely to lead to a further reduction of Canadian tariffs and an increase in the Preference given to Great Britain.
5. The Free Trade movement in Canada was originally responsible for the grant of Preference to Great Britain; and it is only by the force of this movement that Preference can be extended.

This far, I believe, Free Traders and Tariff Reformers are substantially agreed on the facts of the case. If that is so, I was surely justified in saying that the declaration of the Canadian farmers against Preference and in favor of free exchange "ought to kill the tariff movement in this country so far as its imperial aspect is concerned." Does anybody imagine that a scheme of Preference for the sake of the Canadian farmers can live in the face of the declaration of those same farmers that they do not desire such Preference?

The Times, in its leader columns, and Mr. H. J. Mackinder, in his letter, appears to have already relegated the imperial aspect of the question to a secondary place. Mr. Mackinder wrote:

Similarly, we advocate Tariff Reform in Great Britain, and an imperial Preference, because we believe that, all things considered, such a policy would be greatly to the advantage of the British workers.

Tariffs as a sacrifice for the sake of the Empire as first proclaimed by Mr. Chamberlain no longer appear to hold the field. But Lord Milner and Mr. Austen Chamberlain have urged that, unless we establish mutual Preference with Canada, Canada will seek Preference elsewhere. There is no doubt not only that they will seek, but they are now seeking, Preferences with other countries. That Canada should do so is an inevitable result of Canadian independence, with which nobody has suggested we should interfere. That being so, no scheme of mere preferences in British markets could possibly check the natural and proper desire of the Canadian people to increase their facilities

for trade in those foreign markets which are most convenient to them and best adapted to their needs. The people of Canada, like the people of every other country, will only buy what they want, and they will seek to buy on the best possible terms. In some cases America provides better goods than Britain; in others, John Bull's store offers a superior article at a lower price. In order to make the best bargains Canadians want to have easy access to both markets. Who can think seriously of trying to prevent them? No Canadian government could live which attempted to do so, and no empire

want Free Trade will be outnumbered and outvoted by the manufacturers who want Protection. This prediction may, on the face of it, appear to be as good as mine, though the evidence is rather meagre and the number and weight of the witnesses somewhat scanty!

Let me call the evidence on the other side.

1. The present Canadian government was returned to power as a Free Trade government. Apart, therefore, from the present movement among the Western farmers there was and is a strong Free Trade sentiment throughout the whole of Canada.

2. Since 1896 there has been a vast growth of population in the Western provinces, so much so that they will be entitled to some twelve or thirteen more members, and the next Dominion Parliament will see a large and solid Free Trade phalanx from the Western States.

3. The demand for Free Trade in Western Canada is not confined to farmers, but includes other classes; witness the deputations representing the Boards of Trade (Chambers of Commerce) from Calgary, Saskatchewan, Lethbridge, Winnipeg, Brandon, Prince Albert, Regina, and Moose Jaw, which waited upon Sir

opportunity to develop the manufacturers still further. I agree, I am convinced that the Canadian manufacturer out West is, and will be, in such a splendid position that he can easily outdistance his American rival. By the purchase of untaxed machinery and the adoption of American methods he will not only be able to fight the tariff and trust-fettered American, but, like the boot manufacturers of our own island, turn the tables on him and beat him at his own trade in his own markets!

The Canadian government failed to establish Free Trade in 1896, although pledged to do so. Why? Because, while the manufacturing interests were well organized and all-powerful, there were no organizations and no "interests" to support the Free Trade cause. This will not happen again. The farmers have now organized their forces, as Sir Wilfrid Laurier has discovered. The Grain Growers' Associations (as the farmers' organizations are called) of East Canada have now joined with those of the West in order to send a large deputation to Ottawa to demand free imports of machinery and all-round lower tariffs. The deputation goes on December 1 next. I do not think they will come away empty-handed. But at and after the next Dominion election, if not before, the farmers will be in a position to enforce their demands, since it is doubtful whether any government could remain in office without the support of the farmers' representatives.

The present Prime Minister of Canada and the leading members of his cabinet are known to be free traders, pledged to Free Trade principles. In Canada no other ministry is regarded as possible for many years to come. Should the demand for Free Trade prove sufficiently strong the present ministry will doubtless seize the opportunity of putting their principles into practice. But should they fail to do so the Conservative opposition may not be slow to grasp the reins of office, if by abandoning Protection they could secure the support of Free Traders. Conservative Protectionists have been known to do such things even in a British parliament.

DO NOT FORGET THE CLOTHING TAX

(From the Toronto Sun)

The Sun holds very strongly to the opinion that the United States offer of free trade in agricultural implements should be accepted. At the same time it seems to us as if there was some danger of attention being concentrated on the implement duties to the neglect of others which are much more burdensome.

The farmer's clothing tax is a much larger item in the year's outgo than is the tariff on his implements. Basing the statement on information obtained from representative farmers, we think it safe to say that the average owner of a hundred acre farm in Ontario does not spend more than \$150 a year on implements. His average expenditure on clothing for himself and family, including boots and shoes, will not be less than \$250. The tariff on implements ranges from 17½ per cent. in the case of harvesters to 25 per cent. on hay loaders, feed cutters, etc. Customs duties on cotton clothing under the preference, are 25 per cent., on woollen wearing apparel 30 per cent., and on boots and shoes, imported from the United States, practically the only source of supply, the duty is also 30 per cent.

While pressing, therefore, for relief from the burden involved in the implement duties, let us not forget the greater burden imposed under the tariff on boots and shoes and cotton and woollen clothing. Moreover a reduction along some of these lines will certainly not involve any greater hardship on the beneficiaries of the protective system than will a lowering of the implement duties. Those in the cotton combine have received 50 per cent. dividends on part of the stock held by them.

NEW AGRICULTURAL EDITOR

Owing to repeated demands on the part of the readers of THE GUIDE that agricultural subjects should be dealt with in the paper, an agricultural editor has been added to the staff. Henceforth attention will be given to stock raising, dairying, poultry, field husbandry, and the various agricultural subjects. Mr. D. S. Charleson is in charge of this work. He is a young man who has spent his life on a farm, and after several years' study in Manitoba University, has had experience in agricultural journalism. Undoubtedly, the new department will be appreciated by the readers of the GUIDE.

Sixty Years of Protection in Canada, 1846-1907

By Edward Porritt

Western farmers at the present time are intensely interested in the tariff, and are anxious to secure information upon tariff matters. The above mentioned book by Edward Porritt is the best work on the subject. Mr. Porritt is a British Free Trader, and was for two years a lecturer in Harvard University on political economy and Canadian constitutional history. In 1905-6 he travelled with the Canadian tariff commission and has devoted a great deal of study to the Canadian tariff and the abuses which have followed protection. Mr. Porritt's book is entirely non-political and is a study of the tariff history of Canada for the last sixty years. It is written in a most interesting manner and at the same time contains exact information on trade and manufacturers and the methods by which tariffs are made. Every farmer who is interested in tariff reduction will find Mr. Porritt's book the most valuable one that he can secure. He will also learn how the manufacturers lay aside politics in their efforts to have the tariff burden increased. If every farmer in Canada would read Mr. Porritt's book, the "system of legalized robbery" would come to an end inside of one year. The book contains 478 pages and is fully indexed. It will be sent to any reader for \$1.50 postpaid.

BOOK DEPT., GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE, WINNIPEG.

could last which was thus bound together by mutual harm instead of by mutual help.

May I add one word of warning to those who are inclined to belittle the Free Trade movement in Canada; and, at the same time, a word to cheer those who fear evil may come to the Empire by closer trade relations between Canada and the States? The Canadian Free Trade movement is the one great motive power which, in the event of Canadian tariffs being lowered against the United States, can procure a proportionate extension of the Preference already given to Britain. The Protectionists of Canada are Protectionist all round. They object to British Competition as much as any other. If we want to see the Canadian tariffs modified still further in favor of British goods it is to the Free Traders of Canada we must look for help.

The only serious criticism which has been urged against my statement of the Canadian case has been in reference to my prediction that, with the growth of the West, Free Trade in Canada will become inevitable. Tariff Reformers, in reply to me, have urged that with the growth of Western Canada will come the growth of manufacturers in those provinces. The Times produced the Mayor of Calgary as a witness to support this argument, and reported him as having said that those manufacturers, when they come, must have protective tariffs. It appears to be assumed that the population producing manufacturers will outnumber the population using them; that the farmers who

Wilfrid Laurier to urge him to abolish protective tariffs.

4. Finally, the demand for Free Trade is so strong in the West, that, according to the Manitoba Free Press (September 12, 1910), "again and again have Conservative candidates in Western constituencies declared in clarion tones for free agricultural implements." These Conservative candidates are now such vehement supporters of lower tariffs that Sir Wilfrid Laurier's organ above quoted appears to be alarmed lest they should steal Free Trade votes. Some of the Western Conservatives are trying to prove themselves to be the strongest opponents of Protection. The Winnipeg Telegram, the leading Conservative newspaper in the West, declared in a leading article (September 12, 1910), that "under the present government the tariff has been made an instrument of robbery." Another Conservative paper says: "The Western wing of the Conservative party is for tariff reduction. That might as well be understood." When both parties in the West are vying with each other to proclaim their opposition to the existing high tariffs and one of them demands absolute Free Trade I venture to suggest that it is no exaggeration to say that the Western supporters of the present tariffs are—in spite of the Mayor of Calgary—a negligible quantity.

So much for my evidence, and now for one or two conclusions.

Mr. Mackinder has written in glowing terms of the boundless natural resources of Western Canada, and the splendid

AUTOMOBILE PHOTOGRAPHS WANTED

We would be glad if our readers who own automobiles would send us a photograph of the same for publication in THE GUIDE. The photograph must show the farmer or some member of his family at the wheel, and we would also like to have a letter from the owner telling us whether he considers an automobile to be of any value to a farmer. There are a great many farmers in the West who own automobiles and we would like to receive a great number of good photographs and letters during the next few weeks.

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE, Winnipeg.

Reciprocity or Protection

Continued from Page 7

portation have been greatly changed since 1866. The Grand Trunk was then our only outlet to Europe. The route of the St. Lawrence was at best precarious. Now we have the Grand Trunk fully equipped, we have the Intercolonial from Montreal to Halifax, the Canadian Pacific across the continent, the Transcontinental, and Canadian Northern soon to be completed. To these roads Canada has contributed over 500,000,000dols. public money, not to mention 80,000,000dols. expended on canals, for the purpose of transporting the products of Canada, not to the markets of the United States, but to the markets of the world. They are in the nature of an investment by Canada, in transportation generally, and can only be a good investment so long as they are used for that purpose. What, then, would be the consequence to the principal shareholder (that is, Canada) in these roads if by treaty the produce they now carry were diverted to the United States? What would a cut-off to Chicago of the wheat and cattle trade of the West mean to the C. P. R., the G. T. P., the C. N. R., and the Intercolonial Railway? Would there be any business reason for building the Hudson Bay Railway? What would be the effect upon the ship-owners on our great lakes and the River St. Lawrence? Or upon the owners of elevators at the different terminals? Or the thousands of men employed by these transportation systems? Would Montreal hold its precedence over Buffalo in the handling of grain and all that it implies? Would our canals be filled with barges as they now are? Even if there was an advantage in prices in the markets of the United States, would that advantage compensate for diverted transportation? Would we not be breaking faith with the people of Canada who voted their millions for these roads by shifting a large portion of the traffic to American roads and to the Erie Canal? And with British capitalists who invested in the stocks and bonds of all our transportation systems?

(2) Another consideration: The rates of ocean-going freight depend largely upon obtaining cargoes both ways. If we transferred our grain and cattle to American seaports, Canadian liners would be deprived of an outgoing cargo, and ocean freights on goods to Canada would necessarily be advanced, and consequently all our imports from Europe would be enhanced in price. Is that desirable? Is it desirable to endanger the whole commerce of Canada as it would be endangered by diverting trade from Canadian ports and giving to Boston and Portland the trade that rightly belongs to Montreal, Quebec, St. John, and Halifax? And what affects freight would also affect more or less the ocean-going passenger traffic from Canadian ports, as the losses from one would have to be made up by higher rates on the other, or be both abandoned.

Imperial Considerations

And, last, what are the Imperial considerations involved in a reciprocity treaty? Our horizon in recent years has so broadened, that in the parliament of Canada, Imperial interests are openly avowed to be worthy of consideration. The preferential tariff with Great Britain is a concession to the Mother-country. The new Navy is to protect Imperial as well as Canadian interests. The treaty with Japan has its Imperial side, as declared by Sir Wilfrid Laurier at Victoria a few weeks ago. Might I not, then, reasonably ask:

(1) Shall this preference be impaired and our consideration for Imperial interests minimized?

(2) Shall we weaken our position with friends in Britain who are disposed to consider favorably a preference to the Colonies in the British market by diverting our natural products to the markets of the United States, and thus lose what might be a substantial advantage in the markets of Great Britain?

(3) Shall we prejudice all the capital, Canadian and British, invested in our railways, ocean steamships, terminals, etc., by diverting to American railways a large portion of the grain and cattle trade of the West?

(4) Shall we leave the impression on the capitalists of Great Britain that investments made in Canada in good faith may be wantonly disregarded as a matter with which the government has no concern?

(5) Should we form commercial alli-

ances that would divert trade from the Empire to a foreign country?

(6) Should we take the risk of a treaty, by no means urgent, which is liable to be misinterpreted, as the Washington Treaty was, and so disturb the friendly feeling now happily existing between Canada and the United States?

(7) Shall we enter into partnership with a foreign country to the detriment of our commercial and possibly our national relations with the Mother-country?

Editorial Utterance

The following is the editorial from the Standard:—

The lofty tone of Sir George Ross' article on the projected reciprocity negotiations between Canada and the United States, which we publish in another column, adds enormously to the weight of the reasons he advances against the proposals. Sir George Ross is one of Canada's most eminent statesmen; he preceded Sir James Whitney—whose opposition to the reciprocity negotiations was declared in the interview with him which appeared in these columns a few days ago—as Prime Minister of Ontario, and is now a member of the Dominion Senate. In politics he is a Liberal and a follower of Sir Wilfrid Laurier—a fact of some significance, seeing that his views on the reciprocity question show that the former Liberal and the present Conservative Prime Ministers of Ontario, the wealthiest and the most progressive of the Canadian Provinces, will have nothing to do with these arrangements. The grounds of Sir George Ross' objections are very definitely stated in his article. He sees quite clearly that in so far as reciprocity might be successful, the interests of the Mother-country would be injured. The great railroads of Canada, in which some five hundred million dollars of money—at least two-thirds of which are British—have been invested, would be seriously crippled if, as a result of a reciprocity treaty, the wheat and cattle trade of the West were diverted to Chicago. Not alone the railways, but the shipowners on the Lakes, the elevator owners at the terminals, the thousands of men employed on the transportation systems, all of whom came into existence in response to a different policy, would be injured if the new policy resulted in the deflection of trade from the present established channels to the United States. Sir George Ross plainly hints that the proposed new policy would be "breaking faith" with Canadian investors and British capitalists; and we assume that Sir Wilfrid Laurier's repeated declarations, in the speeches during his recent Western tour, that respect for vested interests must be a cardinal principle in any negotiations, mean that these important interests are not to be sacrificed to a small and short-sighted, if clamant, party in the Dominion.

Sir George Ross advances other equally substantial reasons from the point of view of the interests of Canadian producers. Both Canada and the United States have exportable surpluses of farm produce. If larger quantities of Canadian wheat, for example, found their way to the United States the certain result would be a glut in the supply, and therefore a lowering of the Canadian selling price. This must be bad for the Canadian farmer. Even more objectionable is the contingency indicated by Sir George Ross. He suggests that "under a free exchange would not Canadian wheat be used to bolster up the price of an inferior article, the produce of the United States, and thus give a fictitious value to the product of a rival country to the injury of the Canadian producer?" This objection is, we believe, perfectly sound. The wheat trade of the world is being captured by Canada from the United States. It cannot be to the interest of the Dominion to prop up, even for a few years, the declining industry of her greatest competitor. In addition to all these interests those of the British workman are not overlooked. Any decline in the eastward freights from Canada would raise the freights on goods from Europe carried to Canada. The resulting increase in price of British manufactures in the Canadian market would cause British trade to be lost to the United States. Such a disturbance in our trade might cause serious unemployment at home, an effect which, we believe, no Canadian wishes to ignore. We are confident that the views so plainly expressed by Sir George Ross represent the dominant sentiment of the people of Canada.

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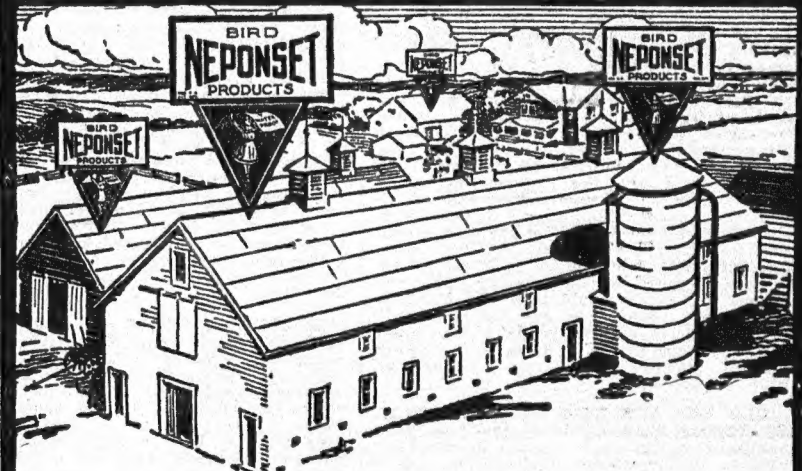
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The Battle for Democracy in Canada

By J. A. STEVENSON

The political situation of Canada has entered on a new phase with the month of June in this year. There are clear and abundant signs of a new era in politics, of fresh but healthy developments in our national life. To men who have almost despaired of democracy in its chosen home, the North American continent, the insurgent movement in the States and the farmers revolt in Western Canada, have come as welcome rays of hope out of the darkness. Here in Canada a Liberal government is in office, but its Liberalism grows paler and weaker every day. When Sir Wilfrid Laurier assumed office in 1896 at the head of a triumphant majority his opportunity was unique. He had a greater opportunity than came to the English Reform leaders in 1832, unparalleled perhaps as it was in the annals of the English speaking race. He had the chance and power to lead the people of Canada towards the creation of a model democracy in this great northern land, to evolve a national system better than any the world had previously known to reach the ideal type of community, which Hamilton and the Fathers of the Revolution had hoped and designed that the United States should be. But can disinterested students of history say that he used this splendid opportunity? Let all credit be given to Sir Wilfrid for the Liberalism of his Imperial policy: his able and determined resistance to jingoistic militarism and ill-advised attempts of premature centralization put forward at various Imperial conferences have probably saved the situation for the future of Imperial unity. But the fame of his name if it descends to history will rest chiefly on this aspect of his public life. In his domestic policy he has buried his talents and allowed the precious days to pass when the time was ripe to lay the foundation of a true democracy. Prosperity it is true has come in bounteous plenty to the land but it accrues from the hand of nature and not from institutions and schemes of human device.

A nation cannot live by bread alone and the question now is whether any sane and serious citizen can, apart from the material prosperity, view the national life of the Dominion without serious misgivings as to the future. Liberal in name the Ottawa government may be, but in point of truth, the basic control of the Liberal party (and also of the Conservative party) resides in cliques of corporation satellites and self-seeking adventurers. Not that there is a total absence of honest men in our political life but they are not the driving force. When one hears Sir Wilfrid sorrowing over his approaching demise and blessing the Pugsleys and Macdonalds as the Elishas on whom his mantle must fall there comes through the veins a shiver for the future of Liberal democracy in Canada. Not that the Conservative party offers any fairer hope to progressive democracy than its rivals. It will never be a wise move for the people of Canada to increase Mr. Borden's present salary by elevating him to the premiership. Canada needs a stronger head and a braver heart than his to guide her destinies. The cold truth is that the Grain Growers of the West and their Ontario

allies are engaged not merely in an economic struggle. They are embarking on an effort to re-establish the proper functions of representative institutions for the people of Canada and to renovate the whole system of national life. The root of the evil lies largely in our economic system. It corrupts our political system, our political system corrupts and degrades the public administration, and the corroding influence extends to the social system and business life till the disease permeates the whole community. Every thinking man realizes the existence of gross evils in the body politic and would fain end them but sees no feasible method and contents himself with waiting until the trail is blazed. This service the farmers' organizations are purposing to perform for the community at large.

First and foremost the balance of economic reward requires immediate adjustment in favor of the farmer and worker as against the corporation, the financier, the speculator and the manufacturer. It is on the efforts of the farmer and laborer that our national prosperity depends and they fail to reap the proper reward of the toil and hardship of a pioneer life as compared with others who chose the easier path of office-keeping urban life. There are now growing up in our Canadian cities a large class of people who, possessing no great brain-power or habits of industry, have contrived by fortuitous circumstances or skillful manipulation of slender resources to attain with strange rapidity to positions of great wealth and affluence. As in all Anglo-Saxon communities they form themselves into a so called "Society" and proceed to copy sedulously the worst features of the American plutocracy. A certain portion of this urban class on this continent spends its time and energy in a pale of burlesque imitation of what its leaders imagine to be the gay and brilliant life of the English aristocracy. In other lands such people long have been the theme of the novelists and the sport of satirists, and in Canada their turn will come but not in these pages. Suffice it to say that they are a dubious asset to any community. They are more hostile to true progress than the ancient aristocrats of birth and rank. They are rarely patrons of learning or the arts and their lack of public spirit is altogether deplorable; they are not proud of their country so much as of the material resources of their country which have enriched them. Their excesses and extravagances serve to corrupt all grades of society, and they have not the power or capacity to transmit any great qualities or characteristics to their less fortunate brethren. They are a class of rich people, devoid of the responsibilities and guilty of all the follies which wealth engenders. The moveable millionaire rarely does ought for the land which gave him birth. But this class is already powerful and is strongly entrenched in Canada, and it is safe to say that its full strength will be marshalled and arrayed against the progressive and radical forces in their demands for resolute reform. They profit by and live on the existing system and each one tolerates and encourages the evils in the hope of some future plunder for himself.

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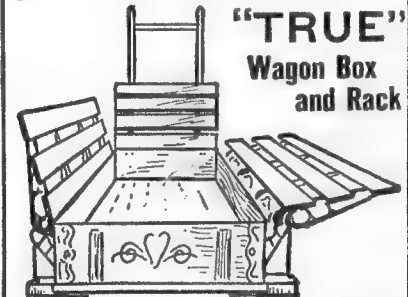
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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS

This department of The Guide is maintained especially for the purpose of providing a discussion ground for the readers where they may freely exchange views and derive from each other the benefits of experience and helpful suggestions. Each correspondent should remember that there are hundreds who wish to discuss a problem or offer suggestions. We cannot publish all the immense number of letters received, and ask that each correspondent will keep his letter as short as possible. Every letter must be signed by the name of the writer, though not necessarily for publication. The views of our correspondents are not of necessity those of The Guide. The aim is to make this department of great value to readers, and no letters not of public interest will be published.

TAXATION OF C.P.R. LAND

Editor, Guide:—Of the many questions that affect the farmer, one of the most important is doubtless that of education. To secure education facilities for his children the farmer will readily accede to the organization of school districts in remote and scattered parts immediately the minimum number of children of a school-going age is available, and will cheerfully shoulder responsibility to meet the expenditure which the establishment of such schools necessarily involves. This of course is the duty that every citizen owes to the state and to the future generation. But if this duty is incumbent on the farmer who settles on the land, cultivates the soil, adding wealth to the country by his produce and increasing the value of vacant and unoccupied land, it is a duty that should be shared equally by all who own land, from whatever source they obtained their title or whatever were the conditions that obtained at the time when the title was obtained. To maintain otherwise is to traduce the integral principles of free democratic government, and to permit such an anomaly to exist without question or protest is but to acquiesce in the perpetuation of the evil. Equity and justice are supposed to be the basic principles of all true legislation, and unless laws are modified and amended to meet changed conditions they may become subversive of the intentions and purpose of free representative government.

Under a statute at the inception of the Canadian Pacific railway it was enacted that all lands, buildings, etc., belonging to that company should be free from taxation forever. This concession at the time it was made may not have been of very considerable value to the company nor of any serious inconvenience or loss to the country at large, but the continuance of such a law when vast areas have been settled, lands brought under cultivation that were thought to be worthless, while thousands of acres of valuable tracts are sold by the C.P.R. annually without paying a single cent of taxes on their property, is nothing less than a flagrant injustice and perhaps one of the greatest scandals of modern times. In their literature distributed broadcast in England and other places the C.P.R. wax eloquent on the grand opportunities available for settlers in Canada, but they are careful to avoid saying that when once here they will be expected to bear all the taxes themselves, as the C.P.R., unlike any other private railway company, are free from taxation forever. The C.P.R. are holding valuable land along the line of the C.N.R. in anticipation of higher values, thus preventing settlement and depriving schools of their legitimate source of revenue, while an increased burden is being thrown on persons whose land is really assessable.

How long this grave injustice will continue, and the land of those "who toil not, neither do they spin," continue free from taxation remains to be seen, but if the farmers remain indifferent, quietly pay taxes which a mighty corporation ought to pay and thereby assist in their gigantic accumulations, then I presume the privilege will go on as the statute declares—"forever."

WM. C. McCHEANE.

Borden, Sask.

NOTE—The C.P.R. lands were to be free from taxation for twenty years,

but just when the twenty years began has not yet been settled by the courts. The C.P.R. claims that the land is exempt for twenty years after the patents were issued, instead of when they got the land.—Ed.

NEED DIRECT LEGISLATION

Editor, Guide:—In The Guide of August 14 there is a letter over the signature of Robert Fisher of Oak Bank, Man. He says: "The degradation into which we free traders have fallen—Who is 'we'?" I presume Sir Wilfrid Laurier and his following. In the election of 1896 Mr. Fisher was the Farmers' Alliance candidate. The Liberal party said: "Your platform and ours is identical. You withdraw from the contest and help us elect our man and

NOTICE YOUR LABEL

The attention of our subscribers is drawn to the labels on The Guides which they are now receiving. For the past four months we have been busily engaged changing our mailing list so that in place of the No. of the issue with which your subscription runs out, your label now shows the date, month and year on which you will receive your last paper. This change has become necessary owing to the steady increase in our circulation, and as it has entailed a considerable amount of labor, with necessary liability to mistakes, we would thank our friends to check up their labels carefully, and if an error has occurred to write us at once and we will have it corrected.

we will defeat the government and get what we are asking for." Well, we got a change of name, but not of government. It is just such men as Mr. Fisher who have made it possible for the privileged interests to keep Sir Wilfrid Laurier and his salaried accomplice, Mr. Borden, in a position to exact toll on our labors. If these men had been true to their convictions there would not have been this agitation today. It is these people who put party before principle who place us where we are. Although we are strictly non-partisan we should be intensely political. Make the tree good to get good fruit. We must get direct legislation and then we can recall unfaithful representatives. They will not dare to deceive us. The platform on which the Liberal party went into power was the people's mandate for a change of policy, but we get the same old policy. How the old Liberals did sympathize with us for that tariff that was bleeding us white. But we are still being bled white. Lexicographers define the word politics to mean, "the science of government." But I have seen the modern definition to be the science of transforming a public trust into a private snap, and a politician to be a manipulator of verbal legerdemain skilled

in the art of serving God without offending the devil, and I think we can all agree that our politicians are past-masters in the art of deceiving us.

E. R. SUTHERLAND.

Wavy Bank, Man.

SOME OTTAWA DELEGATION WORK

Editor, Guide:—At a meeting of the Ituna-Hubbard Branch of G.G.A. held in the Orange hall at Ituna on Saturday, the 22nd, it was resolved to send a delegate to Ottawa as outlined in the last few issues of your paper, and our branch is to do all in its power to defray all expenses of said delegate. Some of our members are ready to dip down into their pockets to help on the good work, and at a meeting to be held on Nov. 12 at the same place we are looking for a large turnout of our members when we are to decide who is to go as our delegate. Now, while we are getting ready for this trip to Ottawa mainly to press for a lower tariff and government ownership of the Hudson Bay Railway, still I think there are many more things our delegates can see about when at the bar of the house in Ottawa. I do not know if any other places in Saskatchewan are placed in the same position as we are here in regard to railway crossings and public crossings on your road allowances. The G.T.P. up this way have closed up most of the roads by fencing, and force us to go sometimes three miles round before we can get into town. I will give one instance of a case at Hubbard. I will not give the name of the farmer, but I can do so if necessary. This man lives about one mile east of Hubbard

east after his trip. I got a reply to my letter from his acting secretary stating "on the minister's return my letter would be placed before him," and I expected to hear from him, but did not, and as it soon will be freezing up time, there will be the old excuse from the railway, "nothing can be done until spring." I may say before I wrote to Ottawa, I, as secretary-treasurer of L.I.D. 12-E-2, wrote to the G.T.P. several times about the crossing, and every time I wrote they wanted to know "why the road allowance was fenced in," and after waiting until snow came and no crossing put in, one of our councillors took it on himself to cut the wire on a road allowance (and on a township line at that) to give some of our rate-payers a crossing so they could haul in their feed and grain. The section foreman said he would have him prosecuted for cutting the fence. I think it is the railway that should be prosecuted for closing up the "King's Highway," as the chairman of the Railway Commission calls our roads. These are only samples of the doings of the G.T.P. up this way, and no doubt other places along its lines are about the same as we at Hubbard. I may tell you along here the railway runs due northwest, and every place it crosses an east and west road it cuts off traffic, giving us a road only on the north and south roads and closes them in places, as in the case east of here.

When I was in the "Old Country" if we had a grievance we would write to the "Bell Man," and he put same in his "Bellman's Budget." Farmers having a grievance should write the Grain Growers' Guide, and I am sure from what I see of it since it started its publication I am sure we will get our grievances looked after, and wishing you more power in the good work you are doing, I will ask to be excused for taking up so much of your time, knowing you to be a very busy man, especially at this time of the year.

R. H. LONGMORE, J.P.,

Pres. Ituna-Hubbard G.G.A. Hubbard, Sask.

STANDS BY THE GUIDE

Editor, Guide:—I was amused in reading the letter of Lewis Gabriel. Of all the correspondents inflated with the exuberance of their own verbosity and egotism, I certainly think he tops the lot. And I should hope that his criticism of The Guide would fall to the ground like water off a duck's back. I am pleased to see that you will not allow such opinions as held by your correspondent to influence you in any way, otherwise I feel sure that the progress you are making and the proud position which you undoubtedly occupy would suffer, and feel sure that your numerous readers are more than satisfied in the way you advocate their cause, regardless of cranks and croakers, self-interested parties and those who on every occasion and pretext try to ram their own illusory and unattainable pet themes down your throat. It would be a pity if your independent attitude forced your correspondent into the enemy's camp, that is, it would be a pity for the enemy. Hot air criticism is cheap; Socialism is a lovely ideal, but it won't work.

H. COWARD.

Juniata.

ONLY ONE PARTY

EDITOR GUIDE:—I am much interested in the discussion going on in The Guide, re a farmers' political party, or as some call it, a third party. Now, before there can be a third political party there must be a second one, and that does not exist in the Dominion House, nor does it exist in Manitoba or Saskatchewan in the provincial legislation. To be a distinct political party there must be some broad questions of general interest in which the two parties differ. Where is that question today? The liberal party stands for a high protective tariff just as much as the conservative party do. In spite of the evasive replies that Sir Wilfrid gave to the Grain Growers' delegation, they both stand for bonusing and subsidizing railways and other corporations. They both believe or at least act on the principle, "To the victor belong the spoils," judging by the way the friends of each party, when in office, get rich quick. Then where is the difference in our provincial govern-

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If you are interested in improving the system of government in Canada you should study Professor Frank Parson's book entitled "The City for the People." He devotes a great deal of attention to Direct Legislation and this is considered the best book published on the subject. He also deals in the same book with Public Ownership, Home Rule for Cities, and the Merit System for Civil Service, and the best means of Overcoming Corruption. Professor Parsons, in his book, shows how reforms have been accomplished in Switzerland and in some of the American cities by means of the Initiative, the Referendum and the Recall. The book is double indexed for subjects and persons. It is a book to read carefully and to digest and to think about. This book is published in paper binding at 50 cents. In lots of 10 or more, 45 cents each. They will be sent to any reader postpaid on receipt of price.

BOOK DEPT., GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE, WINNIPEG.

ment of Manitoba. It is just the same promises made before election never carried out, or so changed that it is practically the old policy under another name. Now, does Mr. Langley suppose for one minute that if there were a few stalwart farmers, not elected by the machine but elected by their own neighbors and fellow farmers, that these men would not have stood up in the house and made themselves heard in protest against such disgraceful breaking of promises. Some years ago the farmers placed two of their own men in the local House, Messrs. Crosby and Sirrett, and for the short time they were together we had the cleanest legislation that we have had for the last thirty years. Both the government and the opposition were very careful of these two farmer delegates. Is Mr. Langley, with his forty years of political experience, such a poor judge of human nature that he does not know that if independent men were elected they would have independent opinions, and not as it is now, have to follow their leader, like so many children playing. Will Mr. Langley deny that we have no longer party government, but have cabinet iron rule instead. I know that some members apparently stand out on some questions and make quite a brave showing as a people's champion, but it only lasts a little while. They are working with an object. We have seen it in Saskatchewan and Manitoba. Where is the Rev. Douglas today? Safely embalmed in the senate. Where is Frank Oliver and the people's champion? The Edmonton Bulletin, they who used to slam the Free Press so thoroughly, whose historic designation of the Liberal Free Press was that it was a "Literary prostitute." Where are they today? Where is that great farmer's champion, Hon. Motherwell, of Abernethy? Quite a different man from Will Motherwell of times gone by. I remember hearing Mr. Jamieson, the member for Winnipeg, state that when he went to Ottawa, a man of some ability, he thought he would be of some use to improve conditions politically, but when at Ottawa he found he had to sink himself and become just a cog of the machine. Did space permit I might make many more statements along this line, but brought down to facts it means, there is only one political party here in Canada. In ins and the outs, both controlled by the machine, and the machine controlled by the railways and the other corporations, whose sole political object is to keep the farmers divided, and the only way they can do this is to keep them from being a political party, and they work this by repeating the old Ananias yarn, that farmers cannot work together for their common good, and this in spite of the evidence of the Grain Growers' Association, the Grain Growers' Grain Company, etc. The farmer working through his political party whether Grit or Tory, is in the position of the greenhorn at the fair, who bets his money on the three card game and expects to win, and has just the same chance of winning. None at all. The farmer must select his own man and must work to get him elected, and must supply the money for their election expenses themselves, not as it is now. Many of them look to make something out of the elections, either in cash, or a small position or a few drinks of whiskey, and an occasional cheap cigar. There is but one way to improve the wretched state of affairs. Form a farmers' party, with farmers, by farmers and for farmers and keep out the political politician, the lawyer, the grafter, and then we may hope for better times.

T. W. KNOWLES,
Emerson, Man.

FARMERS' CANDIDATE ELECTED

EDITOR, GUIDE:—You will remember me writing THE GUIDE a few months ago to the fact that we (the farmers of Macleod constituency) had organized, held a convention, and nominated a candidate to represent us at the Provincial House of Parliament. On October 3rd our candidate was elected over the government candidate by a majority of 88 votes. We were told all through the campaign when the voting time came our members would fall back to their old party, but these prophets were mistaken. As near as I can figure we lost about 5 per cent. of the men who declared themselves in sympathy with the movement. This I consider good. We told the electors in this district if we succeeded, other constituencies would follow up. I hope and I believe we have told them the truth.

W. J. GLASS.

ACTION FOR MANITOBA CONVENTION

EDITOR, GUIDE:—With the Dominion election probably coming on next summer, at least that is the opinion of men who have watched the political situation at short range, I would suggest that a resolution by the annual Brandon convention be passed, endorsing the pledge herein contained. The principle was endorsed at last convention and should be dealt with this year without fail.

We have heard much in the last twelve months about a third party—about a farmers' party—and that what we have is good enough if we used all the possibilities and privileges available.

Well, what we have, we have had for a long time, and no body of men have been able to get what they believe to be legislation for the best interests of all, but a small body of men have been able to get legislation that met their desire and accomplished their ends. This small body of men is the special privilege class. They are few in number and we are many. It seems strange that while we are many that we have no power in the legislative halls, and the few have. We are told by the wise that votes are what count. Surely everybody knows that we have about three votes to their one and yet they can beat us out. Strange, isn't it, and how does it come?

Well, it is because of the concentration of capital in the hands of a few, and the combined and united efforts of those few, and because their every effort is directed on the point of attack, similar to the action of the little Jap on the big Russian. By concentrating their forces on one desired point and never letting up, no matter what the results may be, the special privilege class always wins. We must follow their example if we are to be successful.

We are divided by what most people believe to be two great parties. I say we have not got two political parties, at least not in so far as the special privilege class is concerned. Either political party is good enough for them. You must know that this is so, for they get what they want, no matter which party goes to power. Past history proves this to be correct and no amount of contradiction can disprove it. So we must come to the conclusion that the two supposed parties are one and the same to the special privilege class. If they are one and the same to them, it follows that they are one and the same to us.

Now for the above reasons I say we have just one great party, divided into two factions; put either one of the parties in power and you will get the same medicine, but what is the remedy?—pledge the candidates in black and white.

You must remember that it is a mistake to think that the fight takes place on Election Day. No, Sir, it takes place on Nomination Day by machine candidates being placed in the field by both parties. Just let the electors see to it and have the man nominated pledge himself to carry out the resolutions and make himself subject to the Recall by signing this pledge, and show me the man who would refuse to do this and I will show you a man that we have more or less reason and cause to be suspicious of.

Let both Conservatives and Liberals, that is, both Liberal and Conservative candidates, be pledged to the same resolution, then it will make no difference to us which party goes to power. They are then both pledged to the same action. Then, and only then, will we be placed in the same position as the special privilege class, from a political standpoint.

Now, the most important point to my mind in this connection is the fact that we are not fighting one party more than another. We do not introduce party politics which so many people fear, and rightly so. We can win out by letting the Liberals vote Liberal and stand by their dear old party, and let the Conservatives vote Conservative and stand by their old, dear party. Then the Grain Growers, the Great Plain People, shall be recognized, as they should have been many years ago, and will secure the rights to which they are entitled.

Action is what is necessary. Let us stop complaining for four years, and then when election comes, do as we have done in the past, stand by the machine

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candidate of both parties, letting the special privilege class hold the fort as they have so cleverly done in the past. Brother farmers, use the opportunity at the Brandon convention. Opportunity does not knock at our doors every day. This is the pledge that I should like to see every candidate subscribe to before he is nominated:

I solemnly pledge myself, if elected, to support in every way legislation towards the following ends:

1. Immediate reduction of the customs tariff to a revenue basis, and the discontinuation of bonuses and bounties to industry.
2. Immediate construction of the Hudson Bay Railway and its ownership and operation by the federal government, or failing this, that the great plain people demand a charter and construct the road themselves.
3. Immediate government ownership and operation of all terminal grain elevators in Canada.
4. The inauguration of a government-owned and operated chilled meat industry.
5. Regulation of railway rates on the basis of a physical valuation of the railways, such power to be given to the Railway Commission.
6. Legislation prohibiting further sales of our natural resources, including mineral deposits, timber limits and water powers, all such to be leased at adequate rentals for moderate periods.
7. Legislation restricting the capitalization of all corporations to the actual money invested.
8. Investigation of our banking laws with a view of making the banks of

greater service to the common people.

If the pledge is taken by all candidates and lived up to, the people will come into their own and we need not care which party is in power.

JOHN KENNEDY.

Winnipeg.

TIMES ARE CHANGING

In connection with the elevator at this point being taken over by the government, and also owing to the fact the Grain Growers' Grain Co. have placed a buyer of street wheat here, a remarkable incident has occurred. About eight years ago a few of the more progressive farmers had to take steps to compel the C. P. R. to build a loading platform. After the platform was built no attempt was made to grade the approach, and the consequence was that farmers had to double their teams in order to reach the platform. The other day, however a contractor appeared on the scene with a grading outfit, and in due course the result was a beautiful carriage drive. Judging from the contrast between then and now, it would not be surprising to find the platform covered with a glass roof one of these days. I am reminded of my school days when I used to read a little story, "Will you walk into my parlor, said the spider to the fly". Thanks to an active association, the Grain Growers' Guide and a pretty sharp frost the other night flies are becoming scarcer here.

"BILLY MARSHALL"

Minitonas, Man.

There is much excitement in Australia as a result of gold discoveries in the Bullfinch district.

Farm and Field

FARMER AND THRESHERMAN

Do the large threshing outfits pay? This is a topic which is becoming more and more a live question in the farming circles of the Prairie Provinces as each year sees the close of the harvest season. It is not a matter whether or not the owner of a large threshing machine derives a sufficient revenue to offset his time and expense in operating such a machine, as in the majority of cases the owner is a shrewd enough individual not to occupy himself with an enterprise that does not give him a substantial income.

The big question is, does it pay the farmer who has to wait for a month in order to get his grain threshed and thereby lose a grade on his wheat, and suffer probably a big drop in the marketing price of his grain, as well as having his fields in such a shape that he is unable to proceed with his fall plowing.

In former years, when the acreage under cultivation was much less than it is at present, the majority of the wheat was stacked. Those were the days of the small threshing outfits, and, as it required a large number of men to operate them, it was found beneficial to have all the grain stacked, after which the farmers themselves turned in and followed the threshing mill till the grain was all under cover.

Under such conditions it frequently happened that the last farmer, in various districts, did not get his grain threshed till late in the winter time. His wheat was, however, perfectly safe so long as the stacking was properly done.

But with the rapid strides in modern inventions, the threshing machine was wonderfully developed, and mills with an enormous daily capacity were fashioned to meet the demands of the yearly increase of the wheat crops. The farmers ceased to stack their wheat and depended on the thresherman to come around with his teams and haul the grain from the stook to the mill.

This method, which is in vogue at the present, is a capital scheme for the farmer who has the machine pull on to his farm immediately the last acre is cut and stooked, but for the farmer who is compelled to wait till the end of the season to have his grain threshed, his loss is in most instances great, he having in all probability lost a grade on his wheat, and not being able to do any fall plowing because of his stook-covered fields.

For the purpose of showing how much a farmer may lose through having to wait an undue length of time to have his grain threshed, a few figures are set forth.

Supposing a certain farmer has a crop that will yield him 3,000 bushels of No. 1 Northern wheat, provided it is threshed immediately it is ready, and granting the marketing price of the grade of wheat at this time is 90 cents a bushel, which is a fair estimate of the opening of the fall market in outside points of recent years. Now, if this particular crop were threshed at once, it would mean that the farmer would receive \$2,700 for his wheat crop.

Supposing this particular crop were left standing in the stook for three weeks waiting the arrival of the threshing machine, and that during this time rains came that reduced the sample to the grade of No. 2 Northern. This would mean a loss of approximately three cents a bushel. Adding to this a drop of five cents in the marketing price, which makes a loss of eight cents a bushel, or a decrease of \$240 in the yearly revenue.

Of course, the farmer has the option to hold his wheat till prices become stronger, but this might necessitate him keeping his entire amount of wheat for six or even ten months; and he has besides, to stand all risks, and has also to pay interest on all debts which he may have incurred.

Provided the farmer is clear of debt and is in a position to hold his wheat for a year, it simply means that he has over \$2,000 tied up in a position from which he derives not a cent of revenue.

There appears to be only one sure solution to the matter, which has already been foreseen and practised by a number of wide-awake farmers, and this is, for each, or more preferably for two or three farmers to combine and own and operate a threshing machine.

The machine need not necessarily be a large and expensive one. A small machine which could be purchased say

for \$2,000, with a daily capacity of from 700 to 1,000 bushels of wheat would be all that was required.

Supposing three farmers purchased such a machine, and estimating each to have a crop of 4,000 bushels. This would give a total of 12,000 bushels, which could be threshed out in two weeks time at the outside and each farmer would have the option of having the machine on his farm immediately his crop was cut, once in every three years.

Averaging up the amount of money which would ordinarily be paid to a thresherman to thresh 12,000 bushels of grain at say five cents per bushel, would mean a total of \$600: enough money to make a satisfactory first payment on a small machine. In three years an outfit sufficient for the needs of three farmers could be practically paid for, and with proper care, such a machine should stand the wear and tear for at least fifteen years.

There need not necessarily be any extra output for hired help to run a small threshing machine, as the farmers' usual help when combined would be sufficient.

By the adoption of such a scheme throughout the West would mean earlier completion of wheat threshing; an improvement in the general grade of market-

It is well recognized that one of the best ways of doing this is to feed to live stock a large proportion of the crops grown, and to return the by-product, manure, to the land. This brings up the important question of how best to handle this manure so that it will be best conserved.

It is quite generally considered, now, that the most economical way, both as to the economy of labor and elements of fertility, is to haul the manure direct from the barn to the field. Of course there are some days in the winter when it is difficult to get manure onto the field. However, every day that it is possible, manure should be hauled directly to the field and spread.

There are two ways by which the fertilizing value is lost: the first is by heating, and the second is by leaching. If manure is left in piles about the barn, it soon begins to heat, even in winter, especially if it contains any large proportion of horse manure. When it heats, the manure is decomposed and the element of most value, nitrogen, is lost in the form of gas. In the spring and early summer, if manure is lying about the yards where rain can fall on it, much fertility is leached out and carried away. If manure is spread on the field directly from the barn, heating is prevented until the manure is covered up in the soil. Then any elements that are liberated by decomposition are taken up by the soil and saved. When manure is spread out on the field, it dries out; and, as the larger part of the manure is in insoluble form, even if it does rain on the fields,

DRY FARMING: Its Principles and Practice

By William McDona'd, M.S., Agr., Sc. D., Ph. D.

\$1.31 post paid

This is one of the most valuable books on dry farming that has yet been published, and a study of it would be of great value to farmers in those parts of Western Canada where dry farming is being reduced to a science. The author of the book, in addition to his experience in the Transvaal, has visited all the important experiment stations in the United States where dry land investigations are being conducted. On this account the book is replete with the very latest information that is valuable on the subject of dry farming. A great deal of his information is drawn from Utah and Montana, where dry farming has been conducted very successfully. A number of the illustrations are taken from dry farms that are being conducted by Prof. Aitkinson in Montana, and these farms are considered by experts to be the most up-to-date dry farms on the continent. For the man who is handling a dry farm proposition a book of this kind is almost invaluable, as it covers a thorough conservation of soil moisture, and gives information on the various methods of cultivation necessary with different varieties of soil. The book is considered in this light by a great many American colleges, and has been introduced into them as a text book.

Among the subjects discussed in the book are:

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| History of Dry-Farming | The Campbell System |
| Some Points in Practice | Dry-Farming Zones |
| The Conservation of Soil Moisture | Dry-Land Crops |
| Rainfall and Evaporation | The Traction Engine in Dry-Farming |
| The Problem of Tillage | Dry-Land Experiments |

Professor W. J. Elliott, who is in charge of the C.P.R. Farm at Strathmore, Alta., says: "I could certainly recommend 'Dry Farming' to all those who are considering this work in any one of its phases, and in fact for the man who is farming under more humid conditions there are many points that will aid him very much in the handling and treatment of his soil."

The book is written in a simple style that may be understood by every man who reads, and in fact, so well has the author prepared this work that it reads like an interesting novel. It contains 290 pages and is well illustrated.

BOOK DEPT., GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE, WINNIPEG.

able wheat, and a chance for every farmer to sell his wheat at the highest prices of the opening season.

Apart from the advantages gained by early threshing each small community of farmers would have an engine which could be used during the winter months for chopping coarse grains for feed and cutting fire wood, and if desired, the engine, if it be a traction, could be used for the purposes of plowing. Of course, if the engine were used in the latter respect it would decrease considerably the number of years of its usefulness, but the advantage gained during its period of life would more than offset the price of a new one.

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE would be pleased to hear from the farmers their views either for or against the above scheme; particularly would a reply from those farmers who have already adopted the system be thankfully received.

CARE OF MANURE IN WINTER

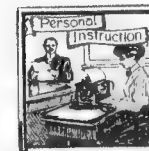
One of the important problems on the farm is to conserve as much of the fertility as possible, and still produce good crops.

very little fertility is washed out because it is not soluble. It does not become soluble until covered up in the ground, where it is kept moist and where decomposition can take place. Then the leaching leaves the fertility in the soil, where it is used.

Considering these facts, and the fact that manure is handled fewer times when hauled direct from the barn to the field, makes it quite evident that, from the standpoint of economy, this is the practical way of handling manure.—A. D. Wilson, Minn. Univ. Farm.

Improved Winter Emmer is the name of the new grain grown by Professor B. C. Buffon at the Wyoming Station. It is believed that it will be admirably adapted for fattening stock in a land where corn cannot be grown. The new grain is said to contain 70 per cent. of corn ingredients, and otherwise is somewhat like wheat. It is not harmed by cold, and under irrigation from 80 to 125 bushels per acre can be grown.

A blanket of fat on the fall pig is worth bushels of corn in the crib.



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Synopsis of Canadian North-west Land Regulations

ANY person who is the sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years old, may homestead a quarter-section of available Dominion land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. The applicant must appear in person at the Dominion Lands Agency or Sub-Agency for the district. Entry by proxy may be made at any agency on certain conditions, by father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister of intending homesteader.

Duties.—Six months' residence upon and cultivation of the land in each of three years. A homesteader may live within nine miles of his homestead on a farm of at least 80 acres solely owned and occupied by him or by his father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister. In certain districts a homesteader in good standing may pre-empt a quarter-section alongside his homestead. Price \$3.00 per acre. Duties.—Must reside six months in each of six years from date of homestead entry (including the time required to earn homestead patent) and cultivate fifty acres extra.

A homesteader who has exhausted his homestead right and cannot obtain a pre-emption may take a purchased homestead in certain districts. Price \$3.00 per acre. Duties.—Must reside six months in each of three years, cultivate fifty acres and erect a house worth \$300.00.

W. W. CORY,

Deputy of the Minister of the Interior.

N.B.—Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS
PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

Report of the Minister of Agriculture

The report of the Minister of Agriculture, and the Dairy and Cold Storage commissioner for the Dominion of Canada, for the fiscal year ending March, 31, 1910, is now issued and copies of the same can be obtained from the Minister of Agriculture, Ottawa.

The report, while it does not go into the detail of the various subjects, gives a synopsis of the operations of the department, and of its various branches, which have been efficiently carried out during the past year.

Cold Storage

The work of the Cold Storage Division, which has received much attention during the year shows considerable growth.

The usual iced car services were in operation during the year and the arrangement put into effect in 1908, providing for the reservation of cold storage chambers for the carriage of fruit on certain steamships sailing from Montreal, was again carried out. The object in view being to encourage the shipment of early apples, peas and peaches to Great Britain by making it possible for shippers of small lots to co-operate in the filling of a cold storage chamber. A plan was also prepared for a fruit cold storage to be equipped with a mechanical refrigerator at Ottawa.

Applications were received during the year from 47 creameries for the bonus of \$100, which is offered to assist in the erection of cold storages suitable for creamery purposes. Of this number 18 fulfilled the necessary conditions and received the bonus of \$100. The other 29 applications were disallowed on account of poor construction or failure to maintain the proper temperature in the cold storage during the summer, or because the applications were sent in too late.

Contracts were also entered into during the year, for the erection of cold storage warehouses with seven firms. Six of these firms were in the eastern provinces and the seventh in Victoria, B. C.

Poultry Division

The Poultry Division deals chiefly with the work that was carried on in regard to experiments and the result of meetings and poultry shows held throughout the Dominion.

The continuation of the work inaugurated a few years ago, of building up prolific egg-laying strains in fowls by breeding only from birds of ascertained merit as egg layers, brought about the desired results in many cases.

Noting the effect on winter egg production of rations of different compositions the department claims to have at hand some splendid results, the nature of which is shown in the annual reports of the poultry division.

Continued trials during the winter season, of unheated poultry houses with and without cotton fronts, as compared with the older system of heated houses, were strongly in favor of the pattern of house into which cold but fresh air is admitted through cotton screens.

The hopper system of feeding, by which the whole or ground grains are kept before the fowls, proved satisfactory. As a method of feeding chickens at large in a field the hopper system proved convenient.

Field Crops and Live Stock

The reports issued on the field crops and live stock of the year March, 1910, showed in all respects the best in the history of Canada.

Wheat, oats and barley gave a value of \$289,144,000, which was \$80,000,000 more than for the previous year. Hay and clover gave a value of \$132,287,700, being \$10,403,000 more than 1908. Rye,

peas, buckwheat, mixed grains and flax gave a value of \$26,707,000, or \$3,633,000 more than 1908. The hoed and cultivated crops of beans, potatoes, turnips and other roots, corn and sugar beets gave a value of \$84,853,000, which was an increase of \$6,317,000.

The value of all field crops in Prince Edward Island last year was \$9,213,900; in Nova Scotia, \$22,319,000; in New Brunswick, \$18,150,000; in Quebec, \$90,071,000; in Ontario, \$200,393,000; in Manitoba \$74,420,500; in Saskatchewan, \$97,677,500; and in Alberta, \$20,741,000.

In the whole of Canada the number of horses on farms in 1909 was 2,132,489; of milch cows, 2,849,306; of other horned cattle, 4,384,779; of sheep 2,705,390; and of swine 2,912,509. The census of live stock on farms was taken for the year 1901, when the number of horses was 1,410,515; milch cows, 2,292,120; of other horned cattle, 3,080,384; of sheep, 2,465,565, and of swine, 2,292,675.

Dairying

According to the report of the Dairy and Cold Storage commissioner, a considerable quantity of cream was exported to the United States. The estimates given show the equivalent of 1,000,000 pounds of butter was exported during October, November and December last.

The total exports for the fiscal year show an increase in the value of dairy products exported amounting to \$1,262,716, as follows:

Condensed milk, 1909, \$90,520; 1910, \$541,372. Butter, 1909, \$1,521,436; 1910, \$1,010,274. Cheese, 1909, \$20,384,666; 1910, \$21,607,692.

The report deals with a score of other subjects all of which show a market increase over former years; showing that although Canada's population is yearly increasing at a tremendous rate, the reports of home produce are yearly becoming greater.

REPORT OF INTERIOR DEPARTMENT

The thirty-seventh annual report of the department of the Interior, covering the year ending March 31st, 1910, was recently issued by the department. The report of W. W. Cory, deputy minister of the Interior states that the results obtained during the year were the most satisfactory in the history of the department since its inception in 1873. His report states, "The net cash revenue on account of Dominion lands reached the unprecedented figure of \$3,007,390.82, which is an increase of \$753,106.84 as compared with the previous twelve months, or double the total revenue for the year 1899-1900. There has been a large corresponding increase in the number of new arrivals, and 41,568 settlers, representing 101,286 souls, took up free homesteads within the tracts in the Western provinces still available for settlement."

Through the succeeding pages tables replete with interesting information are reproduced. One shows the number of homestead entries for each year since 1874, when only 1,376 entries were made as against the large number for the past year before mentioned.

Another table shows the nationality of settlers making homestead entries. Americans lead in point of numbers, 12,813 having taken up homesteads, while Spaniards and Arabians are at the foot of the list with one entry each. North Dakota leads all other states of the Union with 4,736 settlers to Canada with Minnesota second with 2,347. Every state in the Union except Delaware, Indian Territory and the District of Columbia, sent settlers to Canada during the year.

A most interesting report is that of J. Bruce Walker, commissioner of immigration at Winnipeg. He reviews the crop season of the West, speaks of the high qualities of the settlers passing through his station and discusses the labor question. He states that one of the results of increased settlement is a serious shortage in the supply of horses and stock generally.

A perusal of this report will well repay any resident of the West. It may be obtained upon application to the department of the Interior, Ottawa.

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In the Great West Fortune is Knocking

Guide Posts of Opportunity are Everywhere, but those Pointing to EDSON are Attracting Shrewd Investors

The November number of "The Dominion" has an editorial under the caption, "When Fortune Knocks," from which the subjoined extract is taken:

"The guide posts of opportunity are planted at every cross-road in the Western Provinces. Along the lines of the new Transcontinental railroads, 'its emissaries are beckoning to men of courage and ambition, and pointing the ways that will lead to fortune. Out in all the new towns there are 'the same chances for young men that the millionaires of today found in the 'young towns of Western Canada thirty and twenty years ago. But oh, the 'tragedy of waiting a while—the calamity of being too late, of losing the 'opportunity that comes not once, but many times to every man born into 'the world.'"

To investors Edson today presents an unequalled opportunity, and is attracting shrewd, farseeing men who recognize this opportunity. Large profits will be realized from small outlays by those who purchase property there today. Prospective buyers who put off closing at once will be too late to buy at the present low prices and easy terms. They will suffer the penalty of waiting a while. It is only our property that is now being sold at the original low prices and easy terms, and there are only a few lots left unsold in this popular subdivision. Those who want to get in at present prices will have to act at once. Our prices are from \$50 to \$75 per lot with only ten per cent. of the purchase money cash, and the balance in nine equal monthly instalments without interest. Write or call for full particulars about Edson, the coming Commercial and Industrial City of Northern Alberta. Do it RIGHT NOW.

W. A. CAMPBELL - 417 Nanton Block, Winnipeg

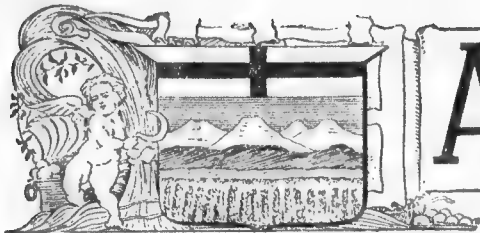
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ALBERTA SECTION

This Section of The Guide is conducted officially for the United Farmers of Alberta by Edward J. Fream, Secretary, Innisfail, Alta.

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The American Lumber Myth

A few days ago the announcement was made through a dispatch sent out from Vancouver, that Western Canada would no longer be the dumping ground for the surplus output of American saw mills. The statement was also made that an agreement had been entered into by the retail dealers of the three Prairie Provinces and the Lumbermen's Associations of British Columbia, whereby the prairie retailers will no longer handle any lumber originating from the United States. According to the same dispatch this proposed agreement is anticipated to be effective in excluding American lumber for the reason that the mill men to the south will be unable to quote low prices which will tempt the retailers, and they will further be unable to stand the expense of establishing independent lumber yards of their own. The lumbermen of British Columbia anticipate that they will be able to sell annually at least two hundred million additional feet of lumber to the markets east of the Rockies as a result of the agreement.

A short time ago the coast millers cut the price of lumber to prairie dealers to the extent of \$2.00 per thousand. The telegraphic information sent out does not say so but it is only reasonable to anticipate that the first step which will be taken will be to tack on that \$2.00 once more. Of course, what's the difference, the poor consumer has to pay? According to the lumbermen's side of the story one would think they are a hardly abused race, that they have invested their money in the business for pure philanthropy and that they delight in selling their output to the farmers at a loss, but according to the farmers' side of the case there is a big leakage somewhere and the price of lumber today is nothing more or less than exorbitant, preventing many from fitting up their places as they would like.

Some time ago the Mountain Lumber Millers met at Nelson and made all sorts of threats of retaliation and other dire penalties if the farmers would not consent to have the lumber industry protected. Possibly that threat has resulted in doing what it was intended for, bringing the retailers in line, and this new agreement is the satisfactory solution as far as the lumbermen are concerned. What about the farmers, however? It is reasonable to suppose that if American lumber is used anywhere in the Prairie Provinces it would be on sale at the towns adjacent to the American border. The U. F. A. is naturally interested in the subject and therefore sent out a number of letters asking for information on the subject. The answers received are interesting, and show that as far as Alberta is concerned the lumbermen will have to look for another excuse.

The following are exact quotations from letters received to date and they do not need much explanation:

From Cowley

"In reply to yours of the 8th inst., re American lumber, I may say that I have never heard of such a thing as a car or portion of a car being imported into this district from the States. We are wholly dependent on the mills in the Pass for our supply of lumber. I don't think anyone has seen a stick or board of American lumber in Cowley or district. It is only an excuse for further exploitation of the consumer that such argument is advanced for protection on their product."

From MacLeod

"Your letter to hand in regard to American lumber sold in Southern Alberta. I have made enquiries from local dealers in this town and am informed that not one foot of such lumber is sold here. They laughed at the idea of American lumber being sold in Alberta."

From Claresholm

"In reply to yours, re American lumber, would state that none is coming into Claresholm. Lumber used here comes from B. C., mostly from the Crows' Nest

Pass line. I have made enquiries from the lumber yards and others who were in a position to know."

From Lethbridge

"Yours of the 8th inst. to hand, re American lumber entering Southern Alberta. In reply would say that I have made enquiries all over and find that no American lumber enters this part of the country."

From Pincher

"I received yours of the 8th inst., in regard to American lumber, last evening. Our lodge does not meet till Saturday next, but I have discussed the matter with the vice-president and neither of us are aware of any lumber of such character having appeared in this district. Our need for lumber is as great as ever and the rates are in no way abated, nor do we think it probable that any American lumber has come in. The vice-president says that the same question was raised at Nelson about ten years ago but he has heard nothing of it since."

From Granum

"In answer to your letter re American lumber being shipped here, I beg to say that I have made enquiries and found that there is no American lumber being shipped to Granum."

From Twin Butte

"In reply to yours of October 8th, I know of no American lumber being shipped into this part of Alberta. All the lumber used here comes from B. C."

From Fishburn

"In answer to yours requiring information regarding the shipping to this part of American lumber, would say that there is no American lumber sold or used here as far as I can find out."

From Noble and Barons

"Your letter re American lumber received and in reply would say that I have enquired at both Barons and Noble, and find that there is no American lumber coming into either of these towns."

From Monarch

"Received yours of recent date in regard to the importation of lumber into our town. I spoke to the manager of a lumber yard here and he said that all his lumber came from B. C., and none from the other side. As this man is from the other side and also in the business there, he is in a position to know something about it. He said that while there they had a lot of lumber shipped in from the Canadian side and lumber there was considerably higher than on this side."

"Your letter regarding American lumber being shipped in was brought before the meeting on Saturday night, and to my own personal knowledge or to the knowledge of any of the members present there is no American lumber shipped in to any of our near towns. Some of the members thought it would be a blessing if we could get American lumber shipped in cheaper."

From Pearce

"Your letter of recent date in regard to American lumber to hand, and in reply to same I might say that there is no American lumber on the market here that I ever saw or heard of and I have not heard anyone else say that there was any for sale here. We cannot get rough lumber here or cheap lumber except only in quality."

From Okotoks

"In answer to yours of the 8th, I have enquired of some half dozen farmers and

townsfolk re the shipment of American lumber into this district and there seems to be no case on record in which this has been done. It was suggested to me that the impression that cheap lumber was being imported was due to the fact that there are many privately owned mills in the foothills which supply lumber very much cheaper than the big companies. We have one such mill about 25 miles west. They supply lumber at from \$10.00 to \$15.00 per thousand feet, as compared with the \$22.00 to \$27.00 per thousand charged by the regular dealer here."

From Gleichen

"Referring to your enquiry re importation of American lumber into this district there is not the least foundation for the report. But the local farmers are considering how they can best relieve themselves from the present burdensome price of lumber."

"Your letter of October 8th received and in reply will say that as far as I know there has never any American lumber been sent to this place for sale."

Such are the first answers we have received and there seems to be no necessity for further evidence, but it is hoped that at an early date further letters will be forthcoming from the district south and west of Lethbridge. These letters show rather conclusively that the stock argument of the lumbermen is not founded on fact, at least so far as Alberta is concerned, and it would be as well for them to bring along the next statement so that can be exploded as well. Of course it might be that the machinery used in the small mills situated in the foothills was secured from American firms. Why do not the lumbermen investigate this phase of the question and if it is so start an agitation to prohibit the importation of the machinery. There is just as much common sense in such an argument as in the one that American lumber should be prohibited, or a protective duty placed thereon.

According to one of the letters quoted it appears that one lumber merchant interviewed was also interested in a lumber yard across the border. This merchant states that lumber was being exported to the States from Canada. How will the lumbermen explain this statement? It is something worth thinking about anyway. Then for the final thought at the present time. It seems as if the agreement recently made by the lumbermen and the retailers cannot be construed to mean anything else but a combination in restraint of trade. If a body of men can get together and decide to cut out certain lines of goods and thereby raise the price on the lines they have left, also making it according to their own statements prohibitive for the competitors to enter the field against them, surely there is room for investigation and prosecution of the parties to the agreement.

The lumber business is in a scandalous state to-day and the government will have to step in and stop such goings on or the farmers will have to form a company and go into the manufacture of this most necessary article themselves. The lumbermen say that the Prairie Provinces are being swamped with cheap American lumber. The farmers of Alberta answer that no American lumber is coming into the country, but if there was any possibility of smashing the combine by securing same they would like to see any quantity coming in and being scattered all over the country. The lumbermen should now come forward with the next statement.

E. J. FREAM.

Our numerous subscribers whose subscriptions fall due during the present season are requested to send in their renewals promptly. There are various reasons which compel us to take our subscribers' names from our lists as soon as their subscriptions run out, and this means additional expense and possibly the loss of several numbers before they can be replaced.

It will therefore help considerably if you will renew as soon as advised that your time is up. Use the return coupon and envelope with which we furnish you.

AMENDMENT TO CONSTITUTION

The following resolution was passed at the last meeting of Rocky Coulee Union and instructions given to forward same to the general secretary in accordance with the terms of the constitution.

"Whereas the farmers' power is the franchise and they are in the minority in both federal and provincial houses of parliament where they should have a majority, being by far the largest class, Resolved that the constitution of the U. F. A. be amended at the next convention so as to allow politics to be discussed in the Unions. Further that we endeavor to place a candidate in the field in every constituency, both Dominion and provincial, where the farmers are in the majority.

CHAS. BLUNDEN, Secretary.

MAKE CALGARY ORDER POINT

At the conference of delegates from Unions in Southern Alberta held at Lethbridge some time ago, a resolution was passed requesting the central executive to take up the question of having Calgary made an order point for the shipment of grain. It is only right that the reasons should be given why such a step is necessary. In the purchase of grain at Alberta points the prices paid for track grain are at present based on the eastern market, less the freight, while the street prices for wheat are from four to eight cents less than that again. Now, although considerable quantities of Alberta grain find a market in Mexico, the Orient and in British Columbia yet the Grain Growers of Alberta do not get any benefits from these markets, this seems to go to the elevator companies. As there is an inspector stationed at Calgary the advantages of an order point there would be that if a car of wheat is sent from Granum or any other point to Calgary and the grade fixed, if a grain firm have a demand for that grade at Vancouver or Enderby, B. C., they can order it shipped there and it would take the through rate from Granum to Enderby or Vancouver. As it is at present the shipper would have to pay the local freight from Granum to Calgary and then pay the regular rate from Calgary to Vancouver, which is the same as the through rate from Granum to Vancouver. If the grain was ordered to Fort William it would work out the same. Making Calgary an order point would place the commission firms on a more equal footing with the elevator companies, especially in getting into the western markets.

J. A. LENNOX,

Granum, Alta.

PROGRESSIVE ORGANIZATION WANTED

The Queenstown Local Union held its regular meeting on October 8th, with a good attendance of members. The following motion was adopted and the secretary received instructions to forward same for consideration at the annual convention:

"Whereas, we believe it is necessary that in order to gain our ends the farmers in every part of the province should be organized, and whereas, we think the time has come to carry on a vigorous campaign for a thorough organization and that the country is ripe for such a move, therefore

"Be it resolved, that we ask the next convention to adopt a better and more progressive system of organization and provide ways and means to carry same into effect."

The secretary was instructed to write and secure the names of parties having oats for sale. Queenstown Local Union now has a membership of seventy-four

and a special effort will be made to reach the century mark before this year is out. It has been decided to give a year's subscription to the Grain Growers' Guide to the member bringing in the most members at our next meeting.

Milo. JOHN GLAMBECK, Secretary.

GETTING READY FOR MEETINGS

The members of Pleasant Valley Union have been putting in a busy time on their farms during the last three months, and no meetings have been held. The fall season opened on Oct. 15 when Mr. A. R. Routledge, president, presided over a moderate attendance, including several ladies. The chief item of discussion was to arrange for a social evening and entertainment to start our winter program of meetings and regain the enthusiasm in our local union. It was decided to hold the social on Monday, Oct. 31, Thanksgiving Day, and committees were appointed to arrange details.

The three circulars received since the last meeting were read and discussed. With regard to the plan of the executive to bring into touch those having grain, either seed or feed, for sale, and those needing same in other parts of the province, there is a fair amount of good grade wheat in this district which would be excellent seed after being put through the fanning mill. The members of this Union could supply several carloads of clean seed, grading No. 2 Northern at least. One member has about a carload of potatoes for sale; they are of good quality but are not of any one definite variety. There is a good amount of upland prairie hay in the district of good average quality which could be baled as required. Our members have not set a price on these goods as yet, but we are pleased to see this matter taken up as it seems to be a practical way by which we can show the usefulness of the Association to individuals.

A. E. BUMPUS, Secretary.
Lougheed, Alta.

FIELD FOR ORGANIZATION

Macleod Union is keeping right at work and at our last meeting we took up the question of the government furnishing seed grain, which resulted in the following resolution being passed: "That the secretary write the general secretary to the effect that this district can care for itself as regards seed grain, but if the executive, after investigation, finds sections of the province where the farmers need government assistance, then this Union is in favor of the government taking hold of the matter." There is a good field here for organization work and we hope to see something done at an early date. We need the members, and with a little work should be able to secure them.

W. J. GLASS, Secretary.
Macleod, Alta.

TRYING THE COMBINE RACKET

The last two meetings of Onoway Union have not been so well attended as usual owing to rain and the busy season, but the members decided at one of these meetings that all members of the Union be requested to hold the produce they are selling to railroad contractors at a certain price, hay \$12 to \$15 per load, potatoes, carrots, turnips, beets, at fifty cents per bushel, and onions at 2½ cents per pound.

A. A. BROWN, Secretary.
Onoway, Alta.

ARE YOU GOING TO OTTAWA?

At the last meeting of White Lake Union the subject of securing seed grain for settlers came in for a large amount of discussion, and the following resolution was unanimously adopted: "Whereas the crops throughout the greater part of Southern Alberta have been to a large extent a failure, and owing to this fact a great many farmers will have no seed grain for next spring nor the means wherewith to buy same, and further, whereas we think the preferable plan would be for the government to allow the farmers to buy their own seed grain which could no doubt be done cheaper and with more satisfaction by the farmer as he would in many cases be able to buy from neighbors who have small quantities for sale, and that the government undertake to pay for such grain, subject to conditions named by the government relative thereto. Therefore, be it resolved that we recommend to the

government, through the executive of the U.F.A., to furnish such seed grain or the means to get the same, as above explained."

The matter of the importation of American lumber was discussed, and the general consensus of opinion was that it would be a blessing if the American lumber could be secured at a cheaper rate than is now being paid. It was noticed in The Guide that there is to be a large deputation of farmers sent by the Grain Growers to wait upon the government at Ottawa during the coming winter. Do you not think it will be a splendid plan for the U.F.A. to unite with them and send delegates from Alberta? Are the Unions in the north taking up the matter at all? Owing to the hard times our Union is picking up new members rather slowly, but we are going ahead all the time and will always be heard from.

ROY LUCHIA, Secretary.
Rocky Coulee.

Note—The name Grain Growers as referred to the Ottawa delegation is rather a general term, and the U.F.A. is just as much a part of it as the other provinces. From all over the country enquiries are being received and the U.F.A. will as usual be very much to the front on Dec. 16. Before this is published the executive will have met and arranged all details as far as Alberta is concerned.

BOWVILLE IS ORGANIZED

Bowville Union has been organized by Mr. J. Quinsey, the final meeting being held on Oct. 15, and twenty members joining the Union. Bowville is situated in Township 13, Range 21, near the Little Bow River and is a fine farming country. The people were eager to be organized, some of them having gone as much as eighteen miles to join the local Union at Barons. Mr. Lee Wilson, of Wheatland Centre Union, drove out to Bowville and gave Mr. Quinsey a great deal of assistance in organizing the new local. Messrs. B. Leeper and A. J. Antim, also of Wheatland Centre, were there and explained the work which the Co-operative Society at Barons was doing. The men of Bowville were greatly interested in the various addresses, and this local starts out in good shape and will no doubt have a good membership at an early date. The first officers elected were J. T. Williams, of Bowville, president, and H. Schneider, of Bowville, secretary.

WHAT ABOUT OTTAWA?

At the last regular meeting of Hastings Coulee Union there was considerable discussion on the subject of sending a delegate to Ottawa. We are desirous of getting all the information possible and as crops are not as good as usual at this point it was talked that all the local Unions of this vicinity might combine together and try to send one good reliable man to represent us.

A. H. JACKSON, Secretary.
Hastings Coulee, Alta.

STRATHMORE TO THE FRONT

Strathmore Union took a holiday during the summer months, but interest is again reviving and we had a grand meeting on Saturday, Oct. 15. We expect the next one will be better still. We now have sixty-nine names on our books; a few will go to adjoining unions which are being organized, but more will join with us to keep up the number. The monthly circulars have been received regularly and we have found them of wonderful interest. We hope to get a good club for The Guide at an early date, and having been a member since the Union was organized, I can say that as soon as the members get acquainted with the work the interest grows steadily and as a result the chances are bright for the best work this season we have ever done. Part of the work we are taking up is the holding of a seed fair on Dec. 3.

H. B. SEYMOUR, Secretary.
Strathmore, Alta.

WE ARE GROWING

Clareholm Five Mile Union will send in a full report in a few days. This is just a sort of reminder that we are still in the ring and that our membership list now totals one hundred and forty. Are you trying to catch up?

T. BROWN, Secretary.
Clareholm, Alta.

Fruit Lands

We Offer You an Opportunity Again

to realize a splendid return for a few dollars banked on a portion of the very choicest fruit lands in the Kootenay District of British Columbia. We hold tracts of what has proven to be the most productive soil and has the most favorable climatic conditions in this magnificent province. These lands are situated on the Columbia, Kootenay and Slocan Rivers, close to railway stations with daily train service. Vastly inferior lands to these are being sold at \$100 to \$150 in 10 acre lots. We offer these tracts at

Per \$25.00 Acre

in wholesale parcels, and will make the most liberal and easy terms with any approved party who will go in and cultivate or who can organize a few friends to join in this delightful and money-making occupation. These lands are easily accessible and within close proximity to the market and cannot fail in the near future to multiply their present value manifold. It will pay any fruit grower and market gardener to get in touch with us as these are the very best buys on the market today as a solid investment.

MAURER & WILDE, 901 McArthur Bldg., Winnipeg

DUNN BROTHERS WINNIPEG REGINA ::

WHOLESALE DISTRIBUTORS

"GALT" Steel Shingles, Sidings, Corrugated Sheets

Building Papers (Plain and Tarred), Sheathing Papers, Felts, Quilts
Insulating Papers, Compo Board (a substitute for Plaster)

READY ROOFING

MIKADO -	1 ply	2 ply	3 ply	per 100 sq. feet
-	\$1.65	\$2.25	\$2.75	

ASK YOUR DEALER FOR

SACKETT PLASTER BOARD

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MANITOBA GYPSUM CO. LTD., Winnipeg, Man.

Do You Need Money?

IF SO, Ship us your Butter, Eggs and Fowl
and we will pay Cash on Delivery

DOMINION PRODUCE CO. - WINNIPEG, Man.

HYDRO-ELECTRIC WANTED

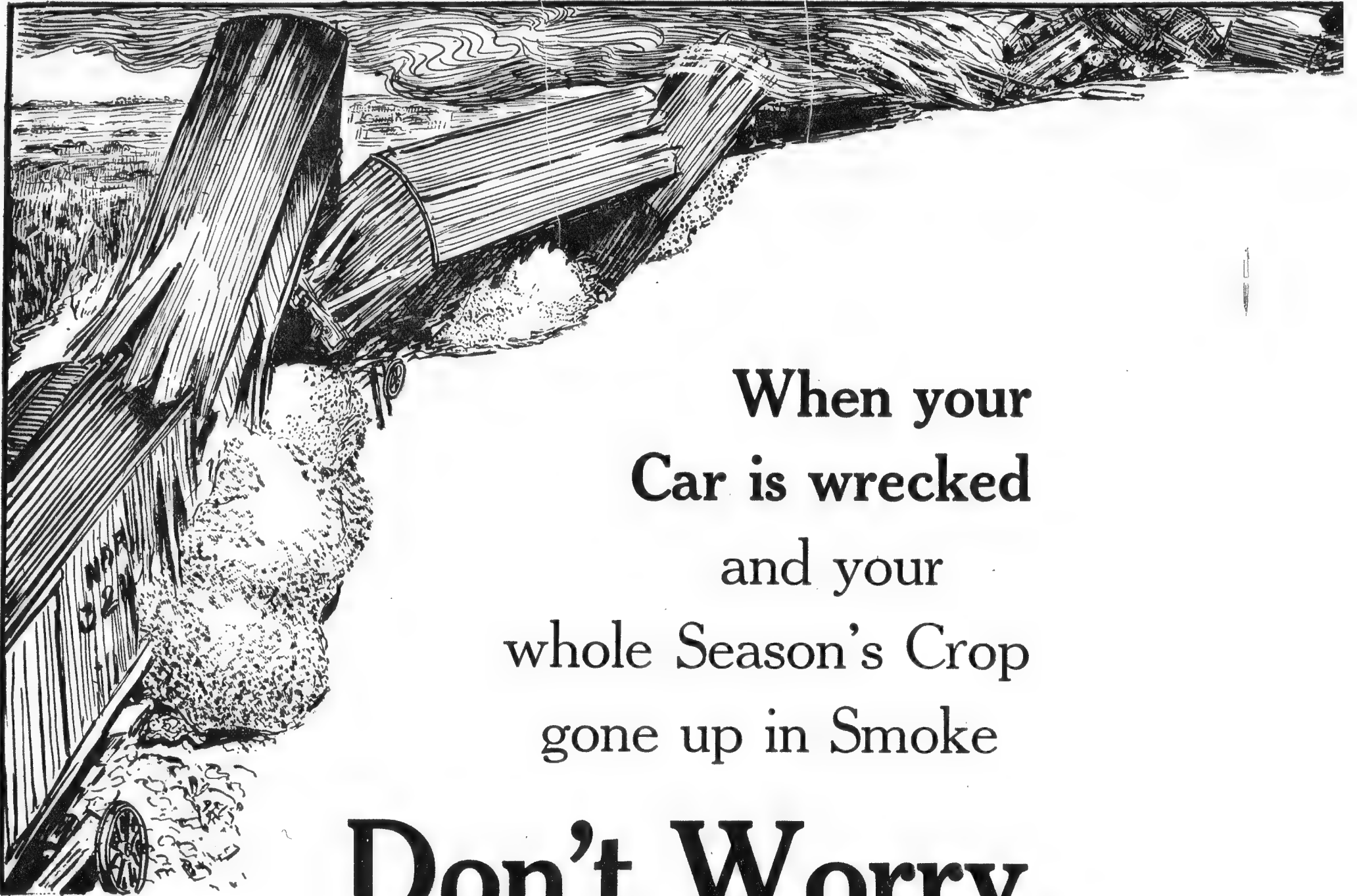
From despatches sent out from Edmonton it is apparent that a movement is on foot having as its object the investigation by the provincial government of the power possibility of the water courses of Alberta, and development of hydro-electric power by the government for sale to the municipalities of the province.

The lead in this matter has been taken by the Edmonton city council, which has introduced a resolution asking for the appointment of a committee of experts to undertake the work and embodying a request for the co-operation of all other municipalities in Alberta in bringing the resolution into effect. The resolution concludes as follows:—"Be it resolved, That in the opinion of the council of the city of Edmonton the provincial government should acquire all the necessary water power and develop the same for the benefit of the various towns and cities tributary thereto, and

sell hydro-electric power to such towns and cities as desire the same at the lowest possible cost for distribution by said cities and towns to the citizens thereof. And this council does hereby strongly urge the provincial government to pass the necessary legislation at the earliest possible date to create a commission of experts to investigate and where expedient to acquire and develop hydro-electric power, with all the necessary powers to carry into effect the intention and meaning of this resolution."

Thomas W. Duncan, ex-M. P. P., and former Mayor of Morden, Man., died at Syracuse, N. Y., aged sixty-two years. He was Canadian government agent in that city.

Three suits against the C. N. R. have been filed in Minnesota courts as a result of losses sustained in the recent forest fires.



When your
Car is wrecked
and your
whole Season's Crop
gone up in Smoke

Don't Worry

If your car was consigned to the Grain Growers' Grain Company they will look after your interests and recover your loss. No need for hiring lawyers and going to a large expense. The Farmers' Company has a **Special Claims Department** with experts to handle your case without expense to you.

GRAIN GROWERS' GRAIN

607 Grain Exchange Bldg., CALGARY, Alta.

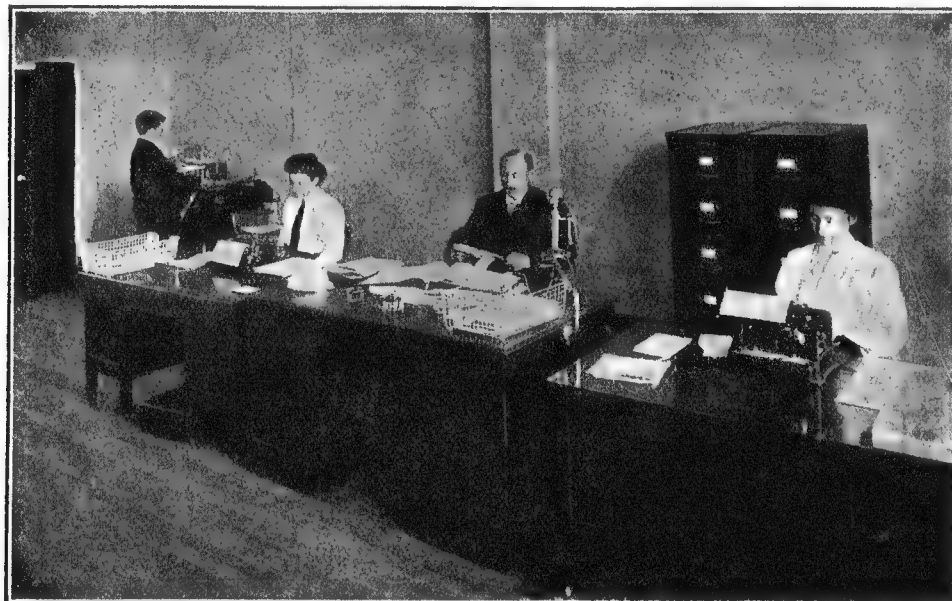


Thousands of Dollars Saved for Western Farmers

Last Year the Grain Growers' Grain Company collected from the Railways over \$7,000 of Claims, all of which went into the Farmer's pocket.

A Few of the Claims Collected

- | | |
|-------------------------------|---|
| 1 Cars wrecked in transit. | 3 Over-charges for freight. |
| 2 Losses through car leaking. | 4 Expenses incurred in providing car doors. |



View of the Claims' Department, Grain Growers' Grain Company

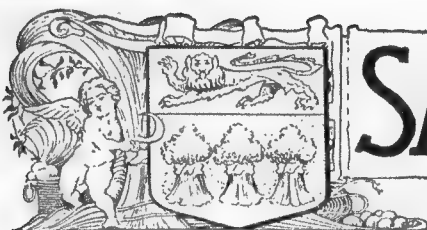
NOTICE

A WORD OF ADVICE TO SHIPPERS

WHEN your car is loaded note carefully the height of the grain in relation to the load-line. Have your grain weighed on a public scale if possible. See that the car is properly sealed and not left standing open over-night. Then, if anything happens and you wish to make a claim, you have strong accurate evidence to support your claim.

RAIN COMPANY, LIMITED

Keewayden Bldg., WINNIPEG, Man.



SASKATCHEWAN SECTION

This Section of The Guide is conducted officially for the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association

SASKATCHEWAN GRAIN GROWERS' ASSOCIATION

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F. M. GATES - Fillmore
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J. A. MURRAY - Wapella

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"A GIGANTIC TASK"

Attention might be drawn to the words contained in the "Order in Council" appointing the Saskatchewan elevator commission, and which was quoted from the preamble to the prayer of the Saskatchewan farmers' elevator petition, and which referred to the existence of "a powerful combination of interests controlling domestic as well as export prices of grain, menacing alike the well being of both producers of grain and the consumers of bread."

Recent developments have clearly demonstrated that interests which are supposed to have taken an active part in manipulating and cornering grain on United States exchanges now dominate ours and control several of our large lines of interior elevators as well as most of our terminals. These interests are naturally actuated and impelled by prevailing commercial expediences rather than the well being of farmers or the people of the commonwealth.

Doubtless the people of both Saskatchewan and Manitoba will by this time appreciate the gravity, magnitude and importance of the situation, and have begun to grasp the boldness and gigantic nature of the experiment on which the organized Grain Growers have embarked. Whatever plan the Saskatchewan government adopt regarding elevators, unless it or the Manitoba plan, one or both, are successful, the problem will still confront both the government and the people of both provinces. The problem is real, and doubtless in either case success or failure will depend on the cohesion and loyalty of farmers to each other and their cause.

Many grave risks and dangers exist. The capabilities of several of our present institutions are too limited, and others place power in wrong hands, or permit of control by wrong forces, so that individuals or a combination of individuals get possession of powers which should only be exercised by the body politic. We are now engaged to a considerable extent in a reconstruction of our commercial and governmental activities. The Grain Growers' Association is to-day, one of the most important bodies in Canada, necessitating a calm, deliberate exercise of judgment and clear cut common sense, calling for a careful study in our local associations. Our associated body is pregnant with co-operative possibilities, both as regards legislative suggestions and compulsion, commercial expansion in purchasing as well as selling farmers' necessities.

There must inevitably come sooner or later a consolidation of farmers' efforts in their own behalf. To prepare for this; keep organizing and educating. Come in for life. It is a life struggle. We are on the up grade and need you. Anything can go down hill but it requires force to make things better or get higher.

There is a general call to arms, not for an exercise of physical force, but for a study of principles and laws necessary for the people who own the land to rule the land and avoid being slaves in the land, on the land.

Let there be life. Come in for life. Fight for life. My life, your life, the nation's life, which is our life.

FRED W. GREEN, Secretary.

NOTICE

Recently we sent out a package of literature to our associations. By mistake we ran ourselves out of constitutions. Not wishing to reprint these again before convention, will those having any unused kindly return them to this office.

FRED W. GREEN, Secretary.

"SASKATCHEWAN GRAIN GROWERS OTTAWA SPECIAL"

To Our Members:-

Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Ottawa Special leaves Winnipeg the evening of Dec. 12th, along with the Manitoba and Alberta specials. It will be composed of tourist sleepers. Will reach Ottawa Dec. 14th. Canadian Farmers' Convention on the 15th. Interview with the government on the 16th. Every member

Ottawa Delegates Appointed

ROLEAU ENTHUSIASTIC

I have been instructed by our local association to forward to you, the following resolutions: "We, the members of the Roleau G. G. A. wish to place our association on record as being in favor of sending a large delegation to Ottawa to wait on the Dominion government when next it meets in session, for the purpose of demanding the following:—1st. A substantial reduction of tariff on goods, especially farm machinery imported from the United States. 2nd. The acquirement and operation of all terminal elevators by the Dominion government. 3rd. The immediate and rapid construction of the Hudson Bay Railway by the Dominion government, and government operation of the same."

We emphatically oppose placing the ownership or control of public utilities in the hands of corporations for their enrichment at the unfair expense of the people. For the purpose of assisting in carrying out this proposition, our association wishes to express its willingness and desire to send several delegates and to pay all their travelling and hotel expenses. I have been instructed by our association to assure you of our hearty support in carrying out any plan you may decide upon in regard to sending the proposed delegation to Ottawa.

R. R. TEGART, Sec'y.

Roleau, Sask.

ONE OR TWO FROM TANTALLON

In reply to your communication of Oct. 11, re farmers' delegation to Ottawa, I beg to state that I called a meeting of our local association, but as threshing is still unfinished there were no members out except the president and myself. However, I can say that there is likely to be a delegate, or maybe two, from our association, as I am going to Ontario this winter and am anxious to take the work up. Mr. Paynton may go too. Kindly let me know as soon as arrangements are made, what they are.

C. E. FLATT, Sec'y.

Tantallon, Sask.

CARNDUFF APPOINTS DELEGATE

At a meeting of our association held last Saturday, it was decided to send a delegate to Ottawa. In order to provide for the necessary expense a committee was appointed, each member of the committee to canvass his own locality. We believe by this means there will be no difficulty in securing the necessary amount. Some one suggested sending two delegates. However, I am pleased to say one at least will be sent.

J. SHIER, Sec'y.

Carnduff, Sask.

MANOR WILL SEND DELEGATE

Regarding the question of tariff, terminals and Hudson's Bay Railway, we will call a meeting in the near future and get an expression of opinion. We will endeavor to send a delegate to Ottawa as we fully realize that something has to be done if we wish to get into the foreground of Sir Wilfrid's little picture this winter.

C. A. BURR,

Manor, Sask.

DELEGATE FROM OLIVER

The Oliver branch of the Grain Growers' Association held a well attended meeting at Oliver school house on Oct. 20. There was much discussion on co-operative buying, coal being the principal item, but it was decided that the prices and terms received to-date do not offer sufficient inducement.

The president, Mr. I. W. Tinkess was elected as our delegate in the deputation to "beard the lions in their den" at Ottawa, this fall. Re costs, this meeting was of the opinion that each branch pay the expenses of their own delegate. As an opening for the winter's program on the social side, at the next meeting to be held in Cleland school house, Nov. 4th, 7.30 p.m., the question, "Should the government build and operate the Hudson Bay Railway" will be debated upon. For the affirmative:—I. W. Tinkess, E. Jones and A. Schofield. For the negative tive:—J. Routley, H. R. Powell and L. Keating.

EDWIN JONES,
Sec.-Treas., Oliver G. G. A.

of our Association is eligible. One delegate, at least, should be sent from every association. However, there is no limit to the number that may go. Associations may send the delegates, or each pay their own fare, as the local association sees fit.

The fare is the regular excursion rate, via Ottawa to destination, return at your leisure. Sleeper berths are extra. The berth rate is \$4.00 from Winnipeg to Ottawa. Two may occupy one berth, making it \$2.00 each.

Every association should call a meeting at once, decide who and how many are to go, and send in the names of the delegates to this office, together with the name of the point from which they will start, their destination, and how much room is required in the sleeper; cash to be sent with the application for sleeper space. Fill out and return the attached blank by the earliest possible mail. Transportation ticket must be purchased from agent at starting point. There may be slight changes to these rules.

All associations are urged to call meetings and comply with the above rules as quickly as possible, so that train room and berths may be arranged for, so as

to have as little disorder as possible, and secure the comfort of all. Further instructions will reach you later. Outlying points should make sure their applications are mailed with dispatch to provide against delays in the mail.

FRED. W. GREEN, Secretary.
Moose Jaw, Oct. 29.

F. W. Green Esq.,
Box 308, Moose Jaw, Sask.

Dear Sir:—

Below please find information requested above.

Names of Ottawa delegates.....
.....
Name of association.....
Point of entrainment.....
Point of destination.....
Berths required.....
Cash enclosed.....

(Secretary.)

(Name of asso.) (Date).

Make all remittances by Money Order to F. W. Green.

A SPIRITED IDEA

Your letter regarding delegation to Ottawa, etc., to hand. Our annual business meeting will occur Nov. 2nd, and members are enthusiastic about such a spirited idea. If you have any more definite information or news about projected scheme before Nov. 2nd it would be very gratifying to us if you could kindly let us have it.

BERT TALMAY, Sec'y.

Prosperity, Sask.

Definite arrangements have not yet been completed. As soon as they are all our associations will be notified by circular.

S. G. G. A.

LOCKWOOD WILL BE THERE

We are trying to arrange to send a delegate to Ottawa. Kindly give me any information you can as to probable expense for one delegate, date for going, and any other details of interest to the prospective delegate.

C. E. BIRKETT, Sec'y.

Lockwood, Sask.

WALDECK SOLICITS INFORMATION

Replying to yours of the 11th inst. respecting the delegation to Ottawa, we should be glad of further information if possible before our next meeting on Nov. 5th, so that the matter may be dealt with by the members at large. The directors think it a most desirable course to take, but would like to be better posted as to what course you intend to pursue.

GEO. H. GRAYSON, Sec'y.

Waldeck, Sask.

MAY SEND SEVERAL

In the event that several farmers members of the same branch of the G. G. A. would be willing to pay their own expenses:—1st. Could they go as authorized delegates? 2nd. If not, how many delegates are allowed to a local branch?

STEPHEN D. CAREY.

Belle Plain, Sask.

STAR CITY WILL ACT

Re delegation to Ottawa. This circular I have duly received. We are having a meeting on Saturday first with reference to this, and I will advise you the result of same at an early date.

W. T. COUPAR, Sec'y.

Star City, Sask.

RUDELL INACTIVE

In answer to yours of Oct. 11th, I will bring your letter before the executive and do what I can towards a meeting for the purpose of considering the delegation question. Our association here has been very inactive for some time. At the last two meetings called, no one turned up to meet, but I will try once more and see what can be done.

S. CAMERON, Sec'y.

Ruddell, Sask.

EARNEST IN THEIR WORK

In reply to your letter of the 5th inst. would state that we would be glad to meet any man or men that could give us a little insight as to the work we are expected to do, as you know that we organized up here without help from anybody. We did the best we could, but that is not the idea. We are willing to work, but what we do we want done right. If we had some one to put us on the right track we would try and

follow it. As to the point for the meeting, I would say that the Eden Valley school house would be the most central in our district. It is quite a drive from town, but if you could let us know the exact date we would meet you in Canora and drive you out and take you back. As to date of meeting I would say that some time next month after it freezes up would be best. I will tell you the reason why. All the farmers are busy plowing and those that are not members would not like to leave the plow to come to a meeting. But if we wait until the plowing is done I think that we will have a full house. If you can let me know the exact date of the meeting I would call a meeting and make arrangements for the other meeting. Also post notices so as to let everybody know.

LEO MARTELL, Secretary.
Sturgiss, Sask.

SYLVANIA WANTS TO HELP

I noticed an article in The "Guide" of Sept. 14 asking for two thousand men to conduct a farmers' parliament in every school house in Saskatchewan, and for anyone who wanted to take part to write for information. Now, I should like to get a few pointers of how to go about it in the right way and to get others interested in the work. We have a branch here of twenty-three annual members. It is only a sparsely settled district, but they have not all joined yet. The secretary-treasurer who was first elected, Mr. John Furber, has resigned, and I have been chosen to take his place. Things have been quiet during the summer, but now threshing is about over, I hope we shall have some good meetings and regular.

WM. PINCHES, Secretary.
Sylvania, Sask.

Note—That's right, Sylvania. Now watch Waldeck's methods.

WALDECK PROGRESSIVE

You will be glad to learn that the directors of this branch met on Thursday and decided to enter upon a fall and winter campaign to secure new members and excite public opinion with regard to matters of vital interest to farmers in particular. We have had abundant evidence locally of the need for some great change in the facilities for the marketing of farm products, and fully expect to increase our membership by leaps and bounds. It was decided to hold a series of meetings in various parts of the municipality, which covers twelve townships, and the district to the south of Waldeck. The next meeting will be held on Saturday, Nov. 5, in Cut Bank school house at 2 p.m., when a good time is expected. We also hope to have several debates during the winter months upon subjects of an educational nature, and expect to have one or two social gatherings, too.

GEO. H. GRAYSON, Secretary.
Waldeck, Sask.

Well done Waldeck. This is what cheers our old heart and makes it pulsate with a more vigorous throb. Yes, we feel taller, bigger all around as we read: "Two thousand such directors would reproduce the likes of this in every school house." Now, read our pamphlet entitled: "The Association and Its Work" over again. We can't beat it until we get more time. Aim to give every man, yes, and every boy, an opportunity to develop a capacity to properly fulfill all the duties of Canadian citizenship.

Anyone wanting the pamphlet referred to, send for it.

F. W. GREEN, Secretary.

BERLIN AND WILLOW HILL AMALGAMATED

The Berlin branch of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association joined in with the Willow Hill branch some months ago, as we were only three strong. Mr. S. Litton, the secretary of Willow Hill, said at the time that he would write you to that effect. A few weeks ago when I was in Star City I got quite a lot of old correspondence from you which had been there for weeks, as my P.O. address is Willow Hill. Kindly do not send any more as

it seems a waste of time to send mail to me. Mr. Litton will catch anything that is doing.

JAS. GREAVES.
Willow Hill, Sask.

PREPARING FOR BUSINESS

Please send me fifty membership tickets for our association.

T. M. EDDY, Secretary.
Bethune, Sask.

GOING IN FOR EDUCATION

Kindly forward by return mail twenty-five copies of the Grain act, for which I enclose \$2.50.

V. T. N. PELLETT, Secretary.
Semans, Sask.

FOAM LAKE WANTS CONFERENCE

Yours of the 4th inst. to hand a few days ago, and in reply I beg to say that I think the proper place to hold the conference in this district would be at Foam Lake. I understand that this district includes the Yorkton branch from the boundary west to Saskatoon. Now, if you will consult your maps you will see that Foam Lake is just about half way. We have a good hall, good hotel accommodation, and the centre of a splendid farming district.

Then again the train from the east gets in here at 8 a.m. and returns about 8.20 p.m., which would just suit delegates from the east; whereas if it was held farther west, say at Windyard or Lanigan, the train from the east would not get in in time for the morning session, and leaves too early in the evening. I know when I attended the sitting of the Elevator Commission at Lanigan I had to leave before the sitting was over in order to catch the train. Hoping that you will see your way clear to meet here, I extend to you on behalf of the Grain Growers of this district a hearty invitation, and feel sure that you will receive a cordial welcome and have a good attendance.

L. KIDD, Secretary.
Foam Lake, Sask.

CARNDUFF BEST PLACE

Your favor of the 4th inst. to hand re District Conferences. I beg to say that possibly Carnduff will be the best place to hold a conference, and will start at once to organize for the conference.

WM. NOBLE, Secretary.
Oxbow, Sask.

SASKATOON GOOD POINT

Your circular letter of Oct. 4 was read at our last meeting, and I was instructed to notify you that we consider Saskatoon would be the best place to hold a conference in this district.

R. W. MAULE,
Secretary Floral G.G.A.
Nutana, Sask.

NORTH PORTAL SUGGESTS ESTEVAN

In answer to yours of the 4th inst. I beg to thank you for the campaign literature. We hope to have our annual meeting shortly, and I will do all I can to enlarge the membership. We decided at a meeting held today that Estevan would be the most central point for the district convention, as the converging railroads make it easier for all parties to reach.

JOHN HILL, Secretary.
North Portal, Sask.

THEY PREFER SASKATOON

Your favor of the 4th inst. to hand, enclosing three letters. These will be read at our next meeting, which will be held within a fortnight. As to the best point in this organization district for a meeting or conference it appears to me that Saskatoon would be most central from the standpoint of transportation connections.

C. E. BIRETT.
Lockwood, Sask.

BULYEA NUMBERS FIFTY-NINE

Enclosed please find the sum of \$11.50, being balance of yearly membership

fees, \$18 being forwarded on Feb. 18, making fifty-nine members for this year.

JOHN MCCUISH, Secretary.
Bulyea, Sask.

MANOR AFTER LIFE MEMBERS

Your communication of Oct. 11 is at hand. I should say that it is at my left hand, as I have had three fingers desert my right hand lately via an unprotected gear. Concerning the organization scheme you mention we will bring it up at our next meeting. We are going after the Life Members with a clatter this winter, and if we don't stalk a goodly sized bunch we have another guess coming.

C. A. BURR, Secretary.
Manor, Sask.

EVERY LITTLE HELPS

I enclose herewith money order for \$2, being membership fee for four new members. Kindly acknowledge receipt.

H. R. WAITE, Secretary.
Waldron, Sask.

BARING FAVORS DELEGATION

I enclose copy of resolutions passed at a meeting of the Baring G.G.A. held in August, which I am sorry to find I have omitted to forward to you at the proper time. I enclose \$6.50, half fees for thirteen members.

Mr. Beckett, vice-president, stated that it had been proposed that a delegation of Grain Growers from the Western provinces should be sent to Ottawa to interview Sir Wilfrid Laurier and parliament in November next on the subject of needful legislation. He also stated that in his opinion December would be a more convenient month than November, and on a vote being taken, the meeting passed a resolution recommending the month of December. Mr. Phillip Leech stated that he would be pleased to see the Grain Growers supplied with a distinctive badge or button, so that members of the association could recognize each other on their travels, and moved that this meeting submit the matter to the central association for consideration. The motion was put to a vote and carried.

WM. NEY, Sec'y.
Baring, Sask.

Re Buttons—Plenty in stock as referred to in The Guide some time ago. Buttons 25c each. Special prices to our associations on lots of twenty-five or over, on application. Send in your enquiries and orders. We are ready for them.—Central.

WANT GERMAN ORGANIZER

At our regular meeting on Aug. 13 last the members requested me to write you asking for an organizer to be sent to Quinton, a man who can speak both English and German. Kindly let me know what can be done about this as we think there is a good opening for an association amongst the Germans at this point.

GEO. ALMOND, Sec'y.
Punnichy, Sask.

THEY ACCIDENTALLY MET

On the bulletin of a sleeping car I read:—"Sir Wilfrid promises to look into the matter of a \$2,000,000 grant to the Winnipeg Centennial for 1912." A fellow traveller spoke out with vehemence:—"Oh! he is a dandy at making promises. He has promised already several times to look into that matter, and I would not mind," said he, "if he was consistent in his promises. He promised the farmers of Alberta and Saskatchewan to reduce the duty on lumber and when he got to British Columbia he promised to protect the lumber men there from American dealers in lumber."

"Oh! well," I said, "he will have to stop side-stepping one of these days when he has five or six hundred or perhaps a thousand farmers at Ottawa and the manufacturers face to face."

"Oh! but," said he, "it was not the manufacturers he said this to. It was the people of British Columbia on this Western tour. But what are the farmers grousing about anyway. They don't know when they are well used."

"No," I said, "they have not had a chance to try that side to see how it would go yet." And the stranger scowled on me in such a way that I thought I must have accidentally met an officer of the manufacturers association on the train.

F. W. GREEN.

So-Cosy Boudoir Slippers



"SO-COSY" are the slippers you have always wanted for the bedroom—for the drawing room—for the evening at home—really restful, comfortable and attractive.

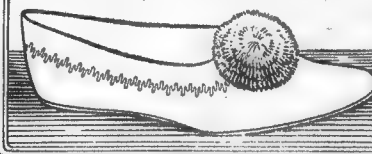
Mustang "Never-Slip" Sole—with carded cotton wool cushion, and heavy felt inner sole. The uppers are finished in the softest leathers, in dainty colors, with or without pom-poms.

Best Dealers all sell the "SO-COSY" or we will mail anywhere in Canada on receipt of \$1.25, naming size of shoe and color desired.

(For an extra 2c. we will send them in a special dainty box for Christmas presentation.)

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are lined with thoroughly cleaned and selected skins.

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Want, Sale and Exchange

All advertisements under this heading will be charged for at the rate of 2c. per word per insertion; six insertions given for the price of five.

This department will be made a special feature of The Guide from now on, and is designed to better serve the interests of our subscribers by furnishing space where they may make known their wants, and get in touch with prospective buyers at a nominal cost. Under this heading will be inserted all miscellaneous advertising, such as Farms For Sale or Wanted, Machinery, Help Wanted, Articles Wanted, and For Sale, Auction Sales, etc.

In this column, as in every part of The Guide, any advertisements of a fake or questionable character will not be accepted, but the space will be confined exclusively to the use of legitimate advertisers who seek help, or wish to buy, sell, or exchange stock, machinery, etc. A condensed advertisement in The Grain Growers' Guide should be a business getter for you. Try it, and be convinced.

PROPERTY FOR SALE

FOR SALE—TWIN CITY LOTS, BEST investment at the coast; over three-fifths of lots sold; will soon be off the market. One party has sixteen thousand dollars invested in Twin City lots. Write quick for particulars.—S. J. Robinson, Champion, Alberta. 14-6

DANGERFIELD & DOOLITTLE, 604 Mc-Intyre block. Phone Main 4229.

EAGLE LAKE LAND—FOUR SECTIONS first class steam plow land, close to G.T.P. survey, at \$13.50 per acre en bloc. Easy terms. Enquire.

ONE SECTION IN TOWNSHIP 28, RGE. 26 W. 3rd, five miles from railway, all arable, fine surface, \$15.50 per acre, \$2.50 cash and the balance in six years.

ONE SECTION STEAM PLOW LAND, 18 miles from Winnipeg, at \$25 per acre.

N. E. 1/4 21-42-11 W. 3RD—AT \$14 PER acre, \$3 cash, and the balance in five equal annual payments. This is all first class wheat land.

THREE HUNDRED AND TWENTY ACRES, 1 1/2 miles from Westbourne. This land is absolutely first class, \$17 per acre on easy terms.

WE HAVE A LARGE LIST OF BOTH improved and unimproved prairie lands.

SCRIP FOR SALE

SOUTH AFRICAN VETERANS' SCRIP FOR sale cheap; a few always on hand. Farms lands improved and unimproved for sale and lists wanted.—W. P. Rodgers, 608 McIntyre Block, Winnipeg.

FARMS FOR SALE

FOR SALE—A CHOICE SELECTED FARM of 480 acres, 350 cultivated, 140 summer fallow, 150 to be plowed this fall; \$35.00 per acre; 1/4 down, balance in 4 years or to suit purchaser at 7 per cent. interest. Yearly increasing in value; good house and buildings; water, &c., &c. Or will rent for a few years at \$1,150.00 per annum to a good man with sufficient forces.—A. R. McKenzie, Kawendé P.O., Man. 10-5

POULTRY AND EGGS

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS—HIGHEST quality Exhibition and Utility stock and eggs for sale in season.—Forrest Grov. Poultry Yards. P. O. Box 841, Winnipeg

WANTED — THOROUGHbred WHITE Rock Cockerels. Apply to Joseph H. Alexander, Rosetown, Sask. 12-4

FINE PURE BRED SINGLE COMB WHITE Leghorn Cockerels, \$1.50 each. Cocks \$2.00.—Eva Patterson, Newdale, Man. 13-2

SEED GRAIN FOR SALE

SEVERAL CAR LOTS OF ABUNDANCE Oats, free from weeds and weigh heavy to measured bushel from machine; positively free from frost, and splendid seed; 40 cents per bushel f.o.b. Saltcoats if taken within the next month. Sample sent on request.—Chas. A. Partridge, Box 16, Saltcoats. 13-4

SEED GRAIN FOR SALE AND WANTED

COWLEY LOCAL UNION 106 U.F.A. wants 4 or 5 carloads good feed oats; must be free from foul seed. Quote price and freight.—J. Kemmis, Secretary. 14-4

BRITISH COLUMBIA

BARGAINS IN FRUIT & DAIRY FARMS in the fertile FRAZER VALLEY near Vancouver, New Westminster and Chilliwack. We can suit your want and pocket book. Honest treatment. Highest financial references. BE QUICK! Write today for our illustrated Catalog and full information.

Address: H. F. LINDE, Box 44, Wadens, Sask.

BREEDERS' DIRECTORY

Cards under this heading will be inserted weekly at the rate of \$4.00 per line per year. No card accepted for less than six months, or less space than two lines.

Under this heading should appear the names of every breeder of Live Stock in the West. Buyers and Breeders everywhere, as you are well aware, are constantly on the lookout for additions to their herds, or the exchange of some particular animal, and as The Guide is now recognized as the best market authority, and in every way the most reliable journal working in the interests of the West, nothing is more natural than for you to seek in its columns for the names of reliable men to deal with when buying stock.

Consider the smallness of the cost of carrying a card in this column compared with the results that are sure to follow, and make up your mind to send us your card today.

ROSEDALE FARM BEEKSHIRES—YOUNG Stock for Sale.—G. A. Hope, Wadens, Sask.

A. D. McDONALD, BREEDER OF PURE bred Yorkshires and pure bred Shorthorns; young Bulls for Sale.—Sunnyside Stock Farm, Napinka, Man.

HEREFORD CATTLE & SHETLAND PONIES J. E. Marples, Poplar Park Farm, Hartney, Man.

SUFFOLK HORSES—JACQUES BROS., Importers and Breeders, Lamerton P. O., Alta.

F. H. COLLYER, WELWYN, SASK., BREED-er, Aberdeen Angus. Young stock for sale.

20 SHORTHORN HEIFERS, \$40 to \$60 each. 2 Clydesdale Colts cheap; York-shire Pigs, \$8 each; best strains of breed-ing.—J. Bousfield, Macgregor, Man.

WA-WA-DELL FARM, SHORTHORN CAT-tle, Leicester Sheep.—A. J. Mackay, Macdonald, Man.

REGISTERED BEEKSHIRE SWINE Young stock for Sale.—Steve Tomecko, Lipton, Sask.

PURE JERSEY COWS—LIDDELL, PIN-cher Station, Alberta.

YORKSHIRE BOARS AND SOWS—ALL ages.—O. M. Brownridge & Sons, Arcola, Sask.

BRAEBURN FARM—HOLSTEINS—THOM-son Bros., Bonarm, Sask.

RED POLLED CATTLE—THE BEEF AND Butter Breed. 3 cows, 8 heifers, 2 bulls for sale.—Clendenen Bros., Harding, Man. Pioneer Importers and breeders.

T. W. KNOWLES, EMBEESON, MAN. Breeder of choice improved Yorkshires. Young stock for sale.

LEGAL

RUSSELL HARTNEY, LL.B. (LATE DE-puty District Registrar, Brandon) Barrister, Solicitor and Notary Public, Saskatoon, Sask.—Land Titles a specialty.

GRAIN GROWERS' MEETINGS

SWAN RIVER GRAIN GROWERS MEET regularly every last Saturday in the month in Hemming Hall at 2 o'clock p.m.—David Nesbit, Sec.-Treas., Swan River, Man.

News of the Farm the World Over

A common goat will eat only one-eighth as much as a cow, but will give more than that proportion in milk. Butter made from goats' milk will not keep, and must be eaten fresh from the churn. In many parts of the east, goats are being raised in larger numbers than ever before, to supply milk and butter for the very poor.

A cattle-breeding station has been established in Alaska to develop the milking qualities of the Galloways, as they are said to be the most hearty and best adapted to the climate of that country.

It took England 200 years to increase her yield of wheat from 12 to 14 bushels per acre, to an average of 42 bushels. This was accomplished largely by the use of animal manure. The United Kingdom has 144 farm animals per mile, while our best agricultural States have less than 80.

There is now an average of about one cow to every five persons in the United States. Until this number is increased the price of butter and milk will continue to rise.

Australia leads the world in sheep farming with 87,000,000 head. Argentina has 7,500,000; Russia, 58,500,000; United States, 54,700,000; United Kingdom, 80,100,000.

The horses of Norway are chunky little animals about 60 inches in height, hardy and gentle, and very strong. The average price for a good working horse is from \$190 to \$220.

It is reported that the "Malad" Wool Growers' Association of Idaho, has this year sold 700,000 pounds of wool at 18 cents, and the "Arimo" Association about 400,000 pounds at 15 cents. Idaho has recently come to be almost in the first rank of the wool-growing States.

Last year Germany lost 5,000,000 tons of potatoes by decay, freezing and disease, and the government has now offered large money prizes to scientists for a method of preserving potatoes during the winter, and other large prizes, to prevent loss by decay and from disease.

The rhubarb of our gardens is a native of Siberia and for more than 100 years after its introduction into this country was cultivated entirely for the use of the roots in medicine.

For the first time in the history of the Union stockyards of Chicago, a man was gored to death by a wild steer. Michael Burns, an employee of Swift & Co., was suddenly attacked by an infuriated animal, and as Burns was blind in one eye, he did not see the animal's approach in time to escape.

Texas stands third among the States in the point of the number of hogs raised, but only sixth in point of value. This indicates that the razor-back still holds a strong place in the affections of too many unprogressive farmers in that State.

In some portions of Idaho the potato crop this year is an absolute failure. At the station of Grangeville, last year, over 40 carloads were allowed to rot in the ground, because the railway company charged more freight than the potatoes would pay.

In some parts of Austria, housewives are adopting the methods of those in the United States in boycotting meat, owing to its high price. Mass meetings are being held, at which resolutions are passed to buy no meat until prices come down.

The bulb industry of Holland, is becoming one of the standbys of the nation. Last year about \$5,000,000 worth of the bulbs were exported, and the union of bulb culture now numbers over 3,200 persons. Most of the bulb business is done with the United States.

An Oregon farmer collected 18 eggs so small that they could be packed in a four-inch cylinder phonograph record-box. They were laid by two large hens of the breeds mixed from Plymouth Rocks and Rhode Island Reds.

A new style in baby beef has been set in some portions of the East, particularly in Pennsylvania, and fat little animals, weighing from 400 to 800 pounds are now prime favorites in the big markets.

In some of the large cities of Germany egg depots are established in which the quality and freshness of the eggs are guaranteed. For every bad egg the purchaser is entitled to get 16 good ones. If this method was in vogue in this country, under present conditions, there would not be enough good eggs to go around after the first day's purchase had been made.

SHEEP SALES

The first auction sales of pure bred and grade sheep ever held in Western Canada were conducted at Saskatoon and Regina on October 18th and 21st, respectively. The results of these sales were fully up to the expectations of the Saskatchewan Sheep Breeders' Association, under whose auspices they were held. Some 435 grade ewes and lambs, individually selected from the best flocks in the range country north of Maple Creek, and 110 pure bred rams and ewes, mostly brought to the province from Manitoba and Ontario. The sheep were sold for approximately \$5,800. The prices realized were eminently satisfactory. They were sufficiently high as to reimburse the association for the cost of the sheep and the expenses incidental to the sales, while they were sufficiently low as to enable any buyer who really wanted sheep to secure them. The object of the association in conducting these sales was to afford farmers throughout the province, who were desirous of establishing small farm flocks, an opportunity to do so at small cost from selected animals. It is therefore gratifying to the association to know that the small buyer was much in evidence and no large flock was secured by any one buyer. In view of the success that attended these two sales, it is quite probable that similar sales will be organized and conducted next fall in order that the introduction of sheep husbandry on our grain farms may be facilitated.

Charles Stallwood, a farmer residing near Reston, Man., was robbed of a package containing \$500.

SHIP YOUR
Strictly Fresh Eggs
AND
Live Poultry
TO
A. G. E. LOWMAN
377 Portage Avenue - Winnipeg
For BEST PRICES & PROMPT PAYMENTS
Reference: Bank of Toronto

We Only Go Through Life Once

Why not go through as comfortably as possible?

Every farmer owes it to his family to make home as comfortable as he possibly can. The secret of keeping the boy and the girl on the farm lies largely in an attractive home.

Inventors and manufacturers have enabled the farmer during the last ten years to revolutionize life in the rural districts. Practically every metropolitan convenience is now at the farmer's disposal and at no sacrifice of blue sky or pure air.

The householder who desires to keep in touch with the latest conveniences for his home cannot do better than to carefully study the advertising pages of his farm papers. They will give him more definite detailed information on the subject than he can secure in any other way.

And if you see an ad that interests you, even if you are not at the moment prepared to buy, cut it out and answer it. The advertiser will be glad of an opportunity to explain his proposition, and you will secure a great deal of useful information.


When you answer an ad. in The Guide, always say "I saw your ad. in the Grain Growers' Guide."

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\$35 ONLY freight paid, including 16 large selections (8 double discs) of your own choice.

Pay \$6.50 down and
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Our prices are lower than other houses. When buying from us you do not pay for extravagant advertising, nor do we send you second-hand "tried over" goods. Easy payments from \$2.50 monthly. No C.O.D. Return if not as represented, and money refunded. Satisfaction guaranteed. A straight business offer; no mysterious philanthropic ad.

Here are some of our specials:

Columbia 10-inch Double Discs (3 different selections), 85c, new velvet finish, fit any machine, last for ever. All languages. Hear George Lashwood, funnier than Lauder. Imported English records now ready.

Gold Moulded Cylinder Records, Edison Bell and Columbia, new, 25c, were 40c.

Columbia Indestructible Cylinder Records, 45c, beautiful tone, cannot break, fit any machine. Mailing charge 4c each only.

Four Minute Indestructible Records, 65c.

Four Minute Cylinder Wax Records, 50c.

Edison Gem Phonograph and 12 selections, \$19.50. Brand new.

Edison Fireside, with 6 genuine gold moulded two-minute and 6 four-minute records, \$33.10.

Victor Disc Gramophone, with 16 large selections, \$26.40 and upwards. Second-hand machines at bargain prices. Old machines taken in trade; 40 styles of talking machines; 30,000 records; 40 styles of pianos.

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Three fall payments arranged.

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Biggest Piano and Phonograph house in Canada. Wholesale and retail.

Write for interesting Graphophone History and Free Booklet, No. 21.

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Dyes Wool, Cotton, Silk or Mixed Goods Perfectly with the SAME Dye--No chance of mistakes. Fast and Beautiful Colors 10 cents, from your Druggist or Dealer. Send for Color Card and TRY Booklet. 76 The Johnson-Richardson Co., Limited, Montreal.

**SEYMOUR
HOTEL**

Farmers from the Three Provinces make it their headquarters when visiting the city. Every street car passes the City Hall, which is only a stones throw from the hotel entrance.

JOHN BAIRD, PROPRIETOR

Rates \$1.50 per day
Free Bus from all Trains

Dairy

CARING FOR THE YOUNG COWS (By W. H. Underwood, Illinois)

I have long followed the plan of raising ten to a dozen calves each year, thus being allowed to replace the inevitable losses of the dairy and to constantly cull and sell those which I consider least desirable.

I think this practice ought to be followed on every farm where skim-milk is available, because a dairy calf offers one of the very best markets for this dairy by-product.

I let these calves become mothers rather young. It is surprising how very early a vigorous young heifer will breed if the opportunity is given her. I had once a Jersey Holstein cross-bred heifer that gave birth to her full-term calf when only fourteen and one-half months old.

It is the business of a dairy cow to give milk and to learn to turn all her productive energies along this channel; and so the earlier she can get started in the right way, the better.

It is sometimes said that early breeding stunts or dwarfs a heifer, but I have had many heifers to drop their first calves at from eighteen to twenty months of age, and afterward they developed into cows which were large and vigorous for their breed.

I like best to start with a September or October calf; and then, if they spend their first winter under favorable conditions, with plenty of skim-milk and early-cut hay, bran and ground oats in addition, they will be sleek and plump when they go to pasture in the spring.

About midsummer or early fall, when they are ten months or a year old, add a yearling bull to the matter of breeding will be attended to without care or attention.

I never expect to raise the little calves of these calf-mothers, so I care little about the breeding of the bull or the dates of service. There will be a good deal of variation in age at the time of dropping the first calf. Permanent barrenness has been very uncommon with my cows.

The young mother sees very little of the calf after it is born. The quicker it is taken from her the better, because if she has time to become strongly attached to it she will worry more when it is finally removed. I want her to understand that it is her mission to yield milk readily to the man who milks her.

By thus removing the first two or three calves, the maternal instinct becomes largely dormant and she comes to consider a pail rather than a calf as the natural channel for her milk.

In most cases the "breaking" of a heifer to milk is no great task. I usually milk the young heifer myself for the first few times. It is hardly necessary to say that the application of the milking stool in the vicinity of the short ribs is worse than useless.

A soft voice and gentle phrase and self-restraint will not do everything, either, and if she will not be reasonable there can be no harm in putting a rope or strap around her legs just above the hocks in the form of a figure eight. It causes her no discomfort until she begins to kick, and then it cannot cause her the slightest injury.

The heifer will, of course, not eat as much as the mature cow, because the capacity of animals to consume food is largely in proportion to their size. A heifer may give as much milk in proportion to the food eaten as a mature cow and make some growth in addition.

But their first year's ration should be liberal, with at least a fair amount of grain. Because she needs food, not only for milk-production and growth as well, but in addition she is satisfying her life habit and developing her digestive system, and she ought to be accustomed to handling a liberal and concentrated ration if she is to be a useful dairy animal for the next dozen years.

THE MAN AND THE COW

If we are to make a success of the dairy business we must put thought behind and into our work.

A cow will never do her best unless she has perfect confidence in you.

The modern dairy cow must be handled with understanding, and her owner must have a knowledge of her wants and make every effort to supply them.

A good cow in the hands of a poor dairyman is a poorer proposition than a poor cow in the hands of a good dairyman. Both are very poor combinations, however; a good dairyman will not keep a poor cow more than one season.

Good pasture-lands are the basis of successful dairy farming.

To make dairying a success we must make it of interest to the boys.

The herd should be taken up early in the fall, so as to allow the last growth of grass to afford protection to the roots during the winter.

The droppings from the cattle will benefit the pasture more if they are spread or broken up with a spike-tooth harrow with the teeth set well aslant. This prevents the grass from being killed out and weeds coming in where the droppings have lain.

The most important business of the dairyman is to increase the amount of manurial substances and apply them where they are most needed by the growing crops.

Do you object to a fly lighting on the end of your nose and then transferring its proboscis to some other tender spot when you wave you hand? If not, just think of the many flies which are teasing the life as well as the good nature out of your cattle in the moist woods.

If a dog is used in driving the cattle, insist that it walk at their heels instead of their heads; and that it walk, not trot. A poor dog will do untold mischief, and that very quickly; one properly trained will save many steps.

The cattle are as quick about sizing up the driving qualities of the dog as is the small boy in testing the mettle of the young teacher. If they find that they can drive it the canine will have a sorry time of it.

Better watch carefully that the pup keep its place and becomes master of the situation, even though you are compelled to defend its rights. After the proper relations are accepted on both sides, there will be little further trouble.

A calf objects in a hurry to taking its dinner from a soiled udder. Is it reasonable to suppose that the conditions are better for supplying the proper food for man? If the cattle are on pasture, little grooming, save this finishing touch, will be needed. But if stabled, an abundance of bedding is not only a luxury both to the stock and their owner, but it will result in the conservation of fertility.

Keep enough cows so that you will not feel compelled to skimp your allowance of milk and cream to that of your city neighbor in order that the milk-check may be large enough to keep up the family expenses.

He is in no wise a public benefactor who keeps two cows to do the work of one.

A good cow of inferior breeding is not qualified to drop a good calf.

The common cow is the cow for the man who is not a better dairyman than she is a dairy cow.

If dairymen can be set to thinking and calculating, eventually a better product and a better price for it may be obtained.

The floral department of the C. P. R. has distributed bulbs to station agents and sectionmen all along their line. Nearly half a million bulbs for fall planting were given out.

The missing balloonists, in the skyship, America 11, have made their way back to civilization after landing in the northern part of Quebec. They experienced much hardship and set up a new world's record for distance having travelled 1350 miles.

A telephone line will be constructed from Bassino, Alta., to Medicine Hat in the near future.

David Horn, chief grain inspector, will retire from office December 1. It is said that Thos. Horn will probably be appointed to the position.

YOU ARE NEVER LEFT OUT IN THE COLD

IF YOU WEAR THE



SHEEP LINED COAT

MADE IN DUCK, CORDUROY, FRIEZE, WHIPCORD AND ETOFF. NO SMALL PIECES used IN LINING, and all skins are selected and thoroughly cleaned.

All seams are double stitched.

Patent H. B. K. Kantilever pockets on each coat—The iron strong pocket.

Made especially for OUT-DOOR WEAR in cold weather.

For the man who appreciates COMFORT and WARMTH.

An everyday necessity for the Farmer, Teamster, Laborer, Mechanic, and all others who work outside in the fall and winter.

Just like carrying your own little furnace around with you **WHEREVER YOU GO.**

Made by experts of many years' experience and the best machinery known, producing the **NEATEST, WARMEST** and **MOST COMFORTABLE** coat ever offered for sale.

As for quality, we point to this old reliable trade mark—



It stands for **THE BEST IN MATERIAL** and **WORKMANSHIP. ALWAYS LOOK FOR IT—TO YOU IT MEANS RELIABILITY.**

Ask your dealer — he sells them—the best dealers do.

For sale by leading dealers throughout Canada.

Made and guaranteed by the **HUDSON BAY KNITTING CO., MONTREAL.**

108

Makers of the celebrated H.B.K. Mackinaw Clothing and other warm wearables for winter weather.

HOME WORK \$7 to \$10 PER WEEK

We want reliable parties to knit for us at home, whole or spare time. We furnish machine yarn, etc. Send your name and address at once for particulars. The Dominion Knitting Co., Oshawa, Ont.

BITTER LICK MEDICATED Salt Brick



**The Great
Conditioner,
Tonic, Digestor
& Worm Destroyer.**

BITTER LICK will give your horses a keen appetite—regulate disorders and keep them healthy. Made of salt, linseed, roots and herbs.

Full particulars from
Steele Briggs Seed Co. Ltd., Winnipeg, Man.

Bone Spavin

No matter how old the blemish, how lame the horse, or how many doctors have tried and failed, use

Fleming's

Spavin and Ringbone Paste

Use it under our guarantee—our money refunded if it does not make the horse go sound. Most cases cured by a single 45-minute application—occasionally two required. Cures Bone Spavin, Ringbone and Sidebone, new and old cases alike. Write for detailed information and a free copy of

**Fleming's Vest-Pocket
Veterinary Adviser**

Ninety-six pages, durably bound, indexed and illustrated. Covers over one hundred veterinary subjects. Read this book before you treat any kind of lameness in horses.
FLEMING BROS., Chemists,
45 Church Street, Toronto, Ont.

KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE

**To Bring Him Back
to the "High-
Stepping"
Class**

**THE REMEDY
USED ALL
OVER THE
WORLD**

**For
Spavin,
Curb, Splint,
Ringbone, Soft
Bunches, All Lameness**

Horse dealers have made thousands of dollars by buying lame, Spavined Horses, curing them with Kendall's Spavin Cure, and then selling the sound animals at a handsome profit.

You can do the same with your own horses. Here is one man who saved his horse and his money by using Kendall's.

Oak Bay Mills, Que., Dec. 15th, 1909
"I wish to inform you that I have used Kendall's Spavin Cure with good success, on my horse. I found that it cures quickly and well". Yours truly, ROY HARPER.

\$1. a bottle—4 for \$5. A copy of our book—"A Treatise On The Horse"—free at dealers or from us.

Dr. B. J. Kendall Co. - - Enosburg Falls, Vt.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS
PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

Question Drawer

This department of The Guide is open to all readers, and it is hoped that they will take advantage of it. All questions relating to the problems of the farmer of Western Canada will be answered in this department. Write questions on one side of the paper only, and send only one question on one sheet of paper. Join in making this department of the greatest value.

MUST HAVE NAMES

Questions sent in without the name of the sender attached will not be answered. The name will not be used if not desired, but it must be sent as a guarantee of good faith.

SALE OF ESTRAY STOCK

Subscriber, Alta.—Can you give me some information in regard to advertising a stray animal? How long does a person have to keep an animal after it is advertised? Would it be legal to advertise in THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE or would I have to advertise in a local paper?

Ans.—The first step of the party is to at once forward to the department of agriculture a notice to the effect that such an animal is on his premises, giving the name, location and post office address of the finder, and a full description of the animal, with all its marks, color, and possible age with any other marks that may lead to its identification. Also notify the recorder of brands at Medicine Hat in the same manner as the Department of Agriculture. Insert in the nearest weekly paper for three consecutive weeks an advertisement, the cost not to exceed \$1.50. If the owner of the animal is found he shall reimburse the finder for his costs, and if the amount cannot be arranged between them, they must within three days, go to a justice of the peace. If the animal is not claimed within six months after the date of the first publication, the finder, at any time thereafter, in the form which we attach verified under oath before the said justice and the justice may proceed to sell the animal, and the proceeds of the sale shall be applied (1) in the expenses of the sale and advertising, (2) in the justice fees, (3) the cost of keeping the animal, and the balance to the owner, if known, otherwise to the minister of the executive council.

SCHEDULE

Form A

To, _____
a Justice of the Peace in and for the
Province of Alberta,

The applicant avers that on the _____ day of _____
1910, _____ he found a _____
on his premises, _____

That he is unable to drive such animal
away from his premises, _____

That he has given the notice required
by _____

That the notice was published in the
official gazette _____

That six months have elapsed without
the payment to the applicant of the mon-
eys he is entitled to be paid under the
provision of the said ordinances;

That the applicant prays that the said
animal may be sold at a time not earlier
than the eight days after the day of this
notice.

I, _____
the applicant above named make oath
and say that the facts set forth in the
above application are true in substance
and fact.

Sworn before me at _____
in the Province of Alberta,

This _____ day of _____
A.D., 1910
J. P.

DUTY ON GASOLINE ENGINE

X. L., Sask.—We are getting a seven
and a half horse power gasoline engine

from the States and find there will be
thirty-five percent. duty on same. This
seems a little high. Is there no way in
which we can get a lower rate? The
engine is accompanied by grinder and
is solely for farm use, would it not come
in cheaper as agricultural machinery?

Ans.—We find that this gasoline
engine should come under section 453
of the tariff schedule which reads as
follows:

"Telephone and telegraph instruments, elec-
tric and galvanic batteries, electric motors,
dynamoes, generators, sockets, insulators of all
kinds; electric apparatus, n.o.p.; boilers, n.o.p.;
and all machinery composed wholly or in part
of iron or steel, n.o.p.; and iron and steel castings,
and iron or steel integral parts of all machinery
specified in this item. 27½ per cent."

Therefore you should not pay more
than 27½ per cent. The only way to
get it in Canada with a lower duty, is
by having the tariff revised. The duty
on the grinder should not be more than
27½ per cent. and if it is a grain crusher
it should be 25 per cent.

ERADICATING COUCH GRASS

Subscriber, Vermilion, Alta.—I shall be
obliged if you can give advice as to eradica-
tion of couch grass. I see in a recent
issue of your paper that you say there are
two varieties of the grass. It is the native
variety that is giving me trouble. I have
been summer following the field and find
that this has caused its growth to be
greatly increased. I have just finished
plowing it for the second time this summer
and have harrowed it lightly, hoping the
frost will kill some of the roots. My plan
is to plow during the first week in June and
to seed to barley each day as plowed at the
rate of three bushels per acre or to oats
for green feed at four bushels an acre
and to repeat this operation a second year.
Do you think this likely to be successful
or do you think the field should be plowed
in the fall as soon as the barley could be
stacked to stop any fall growth of the
grass and then plowed again the following
June and seeded to barley? I had a
considerable quantity of lambs quarter
on a small part of my farm this year.
Do you think this is likely to become
troublesome and if so what precautions
should I take?

A. W. R.

Vermilion, Alta.

Ans.—Replying to your Vermilion
correspondent there are two so-called
native Couch grasses; one is known as
Indian Hay or Sweet Grass, and the
other is called Colorado Bluestem. I
presume that the one your correspond-
ent mentions is the Bluestem (agropy-
ron repens).

We find it a good plan to plow lightly
in the fall and leave the land rough
so that the roots of the grass may be
exposed to the frost. In early spring
this land should be cultivated and har-
rowed thoroughly and if possible
plowed a second time about the first
of June and seeded at once with three
bushels of barley per acre. The seed-
ing should follow directly after the
plowing, before the moisture is dried
out of the surface, thus insuring a
quick germination. If the crop of bar-
ley is a heavy one you should have no
further trouble with the Couch grass. A
second plan is to thoroughly summer
fallow the land by plowing early in the
spring then cross plow during the sum-
mer and drag the roots to the surface
by means of a cultivator or spring
toothed harrow, then rake the dry roots
and burn them. The latter plan is
somewhat slow and expensive and is
only successful in a dry season.

S. A. BEDFORD,

Prof. of Field Husbandry, Manitoba
Agricultural College.

VETERINARY

We shall be glad to have our readers remember that all
Veterinary Questions they wish to ask will be answered free of
charge in The Guide. The services of one of Winnipeg's
leading veterinaries have been secured for this work. Private
replies by return mail, if desired, will be sent upon receipt of \$1.

**H.B.K.
BRAND**

BUCKSKIN CLOTH SHIRTS



This guarantee seal is on the certificate at-
tached to each H.B.K. Buckskin Shirt.
Buttons sewed on by hand—can't come off.
Buttonholes bar tacked—can't break. Seams
all double stitched and anchored—can't rip.

The Threshold of Democracy

is the Labor, Agricultural and Reform
press. No other agency provides the same
effective forum which generates true
progress.

THE VOICE

211 RUPERT ST., WINNIPEG

is one of the best labor papers in North
America. Sympathetic toward the far-
mers' organized movement, and free from
sags.

Does it ever occur to you that the or-
ganized farmers and wage-earners should
stand together, and that you should study
the viewpoints and activities of the labor
men?

THE 12-PAGE WEEKLY VOICE IS
\$1.00 A YEAR

STEAMSHIP PASSENGERS

SAILING FROM

NEW YORK

Book Your Rail Passage Via
St. Paul or Duluth, Chicago and



The Double Track Route
in connection With Lehigh Valley

3 Through Trains 3
Daily

Scenic Route; Smooth Road-
bed; Polite Employees, and Spe-
cial Attention given Steamship
Passengers.

We represent all Steamship
Lines and Cook's Tours.

All information cheerfully
given, reservations made and
tickets issued.

A. E. DUFF,
General Agent, Passenger Dept.,
260 Portage Ave., WINNIPEG.
Phone Main 7098.

JACKS FOR SALE

I have the largest Jacks in the world in
both imported and home-bred. I have sold
over seven hundred Jacks from my farm here,
and they have sired and are siring the best
mules in the United States. My prices are
lower than any other man on earth for good,
first-class Jacks. Let me show you before
you buy.

W. L. DE CLOW Cedar Rapids Jack Farm
CEDAR RAPIDS, IOWA

DE CLOW'S HORSES

My last importation, which arrived March
20th, consisting of Belgian and Percheron
stallions, are now in fine condition for market.
My next importation, consisting of eighty,
will arrive at my barns in October. I will
make lower prices than you can find anywhere
in the United States for good stallions. Please
write for catalog descriptions and pictures.

W. L. DE CLOW Cedar Rapids Jack Farm
CEDAR RAPIDS, IOWA

DRIVE WITH COMFORT AGAINST THE COLDEST WINDS

HAND COMFORT

Give Sizes When Ordering

15D53. Men's Fur Dogskin Gauntlets—Large and roomy, fur lined, strong leather palms. Per pair\$3.50

15D56. Popular Raccoon Gauntlets—Made from fine quality full furred skins. Fur lined, roomy and comfortable. Per pair\$5.50

15D58. Men's Indian Buffalo Mitts—Made from brown thickly furred skins. Soft and comfortable, with fur lining and strong leather palms. We can recommend these as a strong and serviceable gauntlet. Per pair\$4.00

For absolute warmth and comfort in driving, there is no better plan than to wear a pair of woollen lined gloves inside a pair of heavy fur gauntlets. This allows you to look after the harness without exposing the hands directly to the cold.

7D21. Men's Scotch Knit Gloves—Warm and seamless, comfortable. Sizes 8 to 10. Per pair75c

7D21. Men's Scotch Knit Gloves—Warm and seamless. Sizes 8 to 10. Per pair75c

7D13. Men's Wool Lined Suede Gloves—Sizes 8 to 10. Per pair\$1.00

Face the Winter well prepared and Enjoy it

Bundle into a big husky fur coat—pull a driver cap down over your ears—slide on the warm fur gauntlet mitts—and then who cares for the longest drive! Why, driving is a pleasure when you're well wrapped up! No chance of cold feet—just burn five cents worth of coal brick in one of those little foot warmers, and with a good fur robe well tucked in you can be just as warm as beside the fire at home.

Eaton's is the one place where you can get every winter comfort and get it at what you will call a fair and reasonable price. No chance of being asked to keep anything you don't like. Every article is sold subject to your approval after examination.

In this advertisement we can only hope to show a few of the many seasonable offerings contained in the Eaton Catalogue. Pick up your Eaton Catalogue now, while you think of it. Expect to find in it everything you need and at a price you can afford to pay.

EATON CATALOGUES SENT FREE ON REQUEST

FOOT COMFORT

Give Sizes When Ordering

7D106. Men's Army Socks—Reinforced seamless feet. Black or Grey. Price per pair, 27c; Price per half dozen pairs\$1.60

7D111. Extra Heavy Homespun Socks—Close fitting and elastic. Price per pair, 25c; Price per half dozen pairs\$2.85

20B45. Men's High Cut Extra Quality Overshoes—One buckle, two straps, wool lining, warm in the most severe weather. Sizes 6 to 12. Price per pair\$2.65

20B48. Heavy Waterproof Overshoes—Pure rubber soles and heels; warm wool lining. Sizes 6 to 12. Price per pair\$1.40

20B46. Men's Two Buckle Overshoe—Comes well up over ankle. Sizes 6 to 12. Price per pair\$2.00

37D308. Foot Warmer—Gives solid comfort on the coldest day; 12 inch size carpet covered. Price\$1.75

37D309. Coal Bricks for Foot Warmer—Will last 16 hours. Half a brick will keep you warm for any ordinary drive. Price per dozen85c

WARM UNDERWEAR

In All Cases Give Sizes When Ordering

14D281. Men's Elastic Natural Ribbed Undershirts—Heavy winter weight. Wonderful value at the price. Sizes 34 to 46. Price59c

14D281A. Drawers to Match Above. Sizes 32 to 44. Price59c

14D282. Men's Heavy Elastic Ribbed Undershirt—Double-breasted, unshrinkable. Sizes 34 to 46. Price \$1.00

14D282A. Drawers to Match Above—Sizes 32 to 44. Price\$1.00

14D308. Men's Imported Wolsey Brand Undershirts—Sizes 34 to 40 Price \$1.25
 Sizes 42 to 46. Price\$1.50

14D308A. Drawers to Match Above—Sizes 32 to 38\$1.25
 Sizes 40 to 44\$1.50

14D300. Men's Wool Undershirts—Double back and front. Medium weight. Sizes 34 to 40\$1.00
 Sizes 42 to 46\$1.25

14D300A. Drawers to Match Above—Sizes 32 to 38\$1.00
 Sizes 40 to 44\$1.25

SWEATERS AND SWEATER COATS

These warm and comfortable fitting knitted Sweater Coats are very popular. You need them under your coat when driving. We quote only a few of the many sweater coats shown in our Fall and Winter Catalogue, Page 112.

14D254. Men's Coat Sweater, 4 Button Style—Close ribbed cuffs and skirt. Colors Grey and Navy, Grey and Green, or Navy and Cardinal. Sizes 36, 38 and 40. Price\$1.00

14D251. Men's Five Button Coat Sweater—With two pockets. Close ribbed cuffs. Colors navy, khaki, grey, cardinal and black, with colored trimmings down the front and on pockets. Price\$1.85

14D284. Men's Heavy Wool Sweater—Colors plain navy, cardinal, black, khaki and white. Sizes 36 to 42. Price\$1.00

SPECIAL FUR DRIVING CAPS

15D35. German Otter Cap—"Driver" style. Made from fine evenly furred pelts. Has adjustable peak and outside slips to cover the ears. Sizes 6 1/2 to 7 1/2. Price\$5.50

15D34. Astrachan Cap—Driver style, same pattern as above. Made from full furred whole skins, glossy and jet black. Sizes 6 1/2 to 7 1/2. Price\$3.00

FUR ROBES AND HORSE BLANKETS

15D64. Indian Buffalo Robes—Long thick brown fur, well lined and will give endless wear. A warm and good looking robe. Sizes 60x70. Price\$12.50

15D62. Black Goat Sleigh Robe—Made from choice China goat skins. Well lined. Sizes 56x66. Price\$10.75

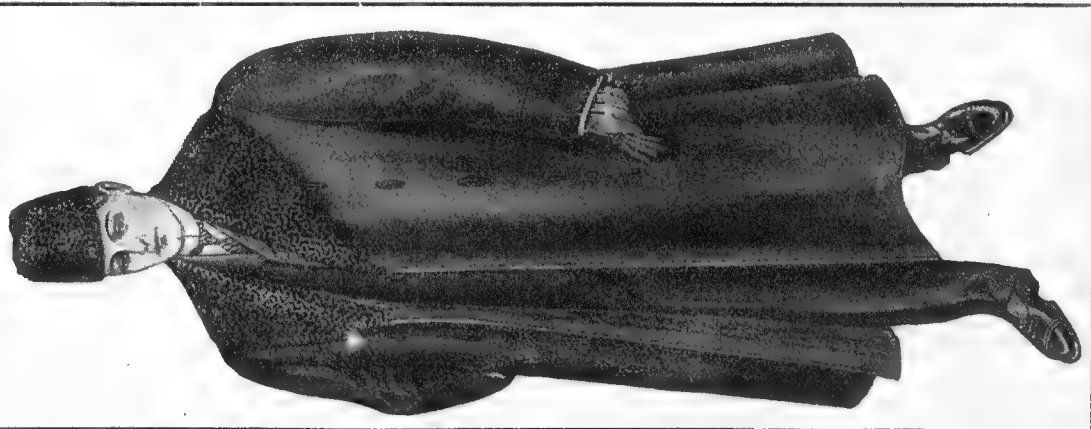
15D65. Grey Goat Sleigh Robe—Made of China goat skins of uniform shade. Warm and durable. Wears well and looks well. 60x70. Price\$10.00

AND DON'T FORGET YOUR HORSE. This season we are carrying a splendid line of Horse Blankets, ranging in prices from \$1.00 up to \$5.95. Particulars on Page 223 of our Fall and Winter Catalogue. Here are a few:

37D189. Our Famous Kersey Blanket—80 inch, shaped at neck, with snap and ring. Price\$1.00

37D202. Extra Heavy Jute Blanket—80 inch, quilted every three inches. Price\$1.85

37D210. All wool, 72 inch. Shaped at neck, with strap and buckle. Price\$2.75



MEN'S HIGH GRADE FUR-LINED COATS

Give Chest Measurement When Ordering

15D133. Men's Fur Lined Coat—Made from good wearing English Beaver cloth, lined throughout with densely furred, well matched muskrat skins. Genuine otter or Persian lamb collar; barrel and loop fasteners. This is a popular line with us and is pretty hard to beat. Sizes 38 to 46. Price\$55.00

15D132. Men's Fur Lined Coat—Shell is made from fine grade imported black beaver cloth, lined with choice full furred muskrat, all whole skins, with Persian lamb or otter collar; barrel and loop fasteners. Sizes 38 to 46. Price\$72.50

We Guarantee to please you or refund money



MEDIUM PRICED RACCOON COAT

ONE OF THE VERY BEST VALUES OBTAINABLE Give Chest Measurement When Ordering

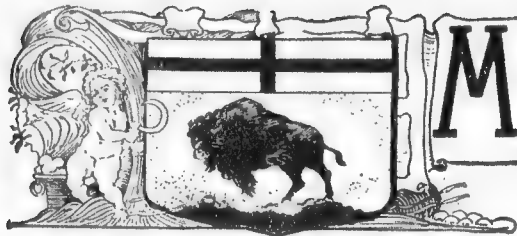
15D126. Our \$50.00 Raccoon Coat—This coat is unequalled at the price. It is made from full furred skins, even color, carefully matched and strongly sewn, lined with heavy Italian cloth, deep storm collar, double stayed barrel buttons, good roomy skirt and wide shoulders. A coat of great merit, and worth far more than we are asking. Length 52 inches. Sizes 36 to 48. Price\$50.00



15D129. Raccoon Coat—At a very low price, made of densely furred skins, free from pieces, fine Italian lining, barrel fasteners, deep storm collar. You will find this coat to be more than you would expect in make, style, finish and quality. Sizes 36 to 48. Price\$65.00

These Coats are made in our Own Factory

T. EATON CO. LIMITED
 WINNIPEG CANADA



MANITOBA SECTION

This Section of The Guide is conducted officially for the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association by R. McKenzie, Secretary, Winnipeg, Man.

MANITOBA GRAIN GROWERS' ASSOCIATION

Honorary President:
J. W. SCALLION - Virden

President:
R. C. HENDERS - Culross

Secretary-Treasurer:
R. MCKENZIE - Winnipeg

Directors:

Peter Wright, Myrtle; R. M. Wilson, Marrinhurst; F. W. Kerr, Souris; R. Budette, Fox Warren; J. S. Wood, Oakville; R. J. Avison, Gilbert Plains.

NOW, FARMERS, TAKE HOLD!

Will our Manitoba farmers carefully read the subjoined meetings to be addressed by members of the Board of Directors of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association. Note carefully the date of the meeting in your town and arrange your engagements so as to be free to take part in the meeting by attending, asking questions, or taking a part in the discussion. Those meetings are not being held for fun. The purpose in incurring the expenditure is to give the farmers an opportunity of learning more of the work that the Grain Growers' Association is engaged in and to lead them to take intelligent interest in the public questions that effect the welfare of the farming community.

Now that the hurry of the season's work is over, could not the farmers arrange at almost every point to have a social gathering at which their wives, sons and daughters could meet together and listen to a discussion of important matters, and, if necessary, add to the program matters of social interest. The farmers are the most important class in the community and they ought to make it a matter of pride that their meetings and organizations should be the most important events of the season. As Grain Growers, we have done our work in a too perfunctory way. The organization has already gained for itself a national reputation and it is very desirable that we not only maintain that reputation but that by our own efforts we may prove ourselves worthy of the position that the farmers of Canada are gradually developing into.

The interests which fear the progress that is being made in the farmers' movement, endeavor to belittle the organization, invariably pointing out and trying to make it appear that only a portion of the grain growers are members of the Grain Growers' Association. The imputation can be removed only by those joining the association who have, in the past, neglected to identify themselves with the movement. The Board of Directors look forward to this winter's work with a great deal of confidence.

The struggle for obtaining relief from the tribute which has been imposed upon us by the customs tariff, is now becoming acute. We can only meet the organized forces of the privileged classes by force of numbers and only by the farmers joining the only organization of farmers that we have in the West can the strength of the farming community be brought prominently before the public. Those who are already members of the Grain Growers' Association and have realized the advantages which have been secured to the farming community through the operation of the Grain Growers, should make it a matter of pride to endeavor to get those of their neighbors who, for one reason or another have kept aloof, to become members of their branches, so that, in every community the English speaking farmer who is not a member of his branch, should be regarded as an exception.

List of Meetings

To be addressed by Mr. J. S. Wood:—
Starbuck... Nov. 8th.
St. Claude... Nov. 9th.
Rathwell... Nov. 10th.
Treherne... Nov. 11th.
Holland... Nov. 12th.
Cypress River... Nov. 14th.
Glenboro... Nov. 15th.
Stockton... Nov. 16th.
Nesbitt... Nov. 17th.
Lauder... Nov. 18th.
Hartney... Nov. 19th.
Elgin... Nov. 21st.
Margaret... Nov. 22nd.
Dunrea... Nov. 23rd.
Belmont... Nov. 24th.
Mariapolis... Nov. 25th.
Somerset... Nov. 26th.
Roselle... Nov. 28th.
Graysville... Nov. 29th.
Homewood... Nov. 30th.
Sperling... Dec. 1st.
Sanford... Dec. 2nd.

To be addressed by Mr. R. C. Henders:
Portage la Prairie... Nov. 8th.
Alexander... Nov. 9th.
Griswold... Nov. 10th.

Oak Lake... Nov. 11th.
Virden... Nov. 12th.
Elkhorn... Nov. 14th.
Manson... Nov. 15th.
McAuley... Nov. 16th.
St. Lazarre... Nov. 17th.
Foxwarren... Nov. 18th.
Russell... Nov. 19th.
Binscarth... Nov. 21st.
Birtle... Nov. 22nd.
Solsgrith... Nov. 23rd at 2 p.m.
Kellie... Nov. 23rd at 8 p.m.
Shoal Lake... Nov. 24th.
Strathclair... Nov. 25th.
Minnedosa... Nov. 26th.
Newdale... Nov. 28th.
Franklin... Nov. 29th.
Neepawa... Nov. 30th.
Arden... Dec. 1st.
Gladstone... Dec. 2nd.

To be addressed by Mr. John Kennedy:
Swan River... Oct. 29th.
Bowsman... Oct. 31st.
Kenville... Nov. 1st.
Durban... Nov. 2nd at 2.30 p.m.
Benito... Nov. 2nd at 8 p.m.
Thunder Hill... Nov. 3rd.
Minitonas... Nov. 4th. at 2.30 p.m.

To be addressed by Mr. Peter Wright:
Dauphin... Nov. 8th.
Ashville and Wilfrid... Nov. 9th.
Valley River and Milton... Nov. 10th.
Grandview... Nov. 11th.
Gilbert Plains... Nov. 12th.

Darlingford... Nov. 25th.
Morden... Nov. 26th.

DOUGLAS DELEGATE APPOINTED

On Oct. 22, Douglas Grain Growers' Association met in Elton school house, President Booth in the chair. The sympathy and condolences of the members were extended to Mrs. Kennedy in her bereavement, through the death of her husband, late secretary of this branch. Moved by Mr. White, seconded by Mr. Thompson, "That Mrs. Kennedy act as secretary-treasurer if willing to do so." Carried. Moved by Mr. Thompson, seconded by Mr. Smith; "That Mr. Alec Mitchell is hereby appointed delegate from Douglas branch of Grain Growers' Association, to meet Sir Wilfrid Laurier and cabinet at Ottawa."—Carried. Moved by Mr. Thompson, seconded by Mr. White; "That, we, the Douglas branch of Grain Growers' Association strongly protest against the Dominion government handing over the construction and operation of the Hudson Bay Railway to any corporation, but support the central executive in their demands for government construction and operation of the railway."—Carried. Moved by Mr. White, seconded by Mr. Thompson: "That, this branch also wishes to support the Central Executive in their demands for government Terminal Elevators, reduction of tariff and reciprocal trade with the United States."—Carried.



Home of H. A. Fraser, Hamlets, Man. Note the hedges and windbreaks

Roblin... Nov. 14th.
Makaroff... Nov. 16th.
Ochre River... Nov. 17th.
McCreary... Nov. 18th.
Carberry... Nov. 19th.
Douglas... Nov. 21st.
Beresford... Nov. 22nd.
Souris... Nov. 23rd.
Carroll... Nov. 24th.
Minto... Nov. 25th.
Brandon... Nov. 26th.
Rounthwaite... Nov. 28th.
Belmont... Nov. 29th.
Baldur... Nov. 30th.
Greenway... Dec. 1st.
Swan Lake... Dec. 2nd.

To be addressed by Mr. R. J. Avison:
Pierston... Nov. 8th.
Lyleton... Nov. 9th.
Waskada... Nov. 10th.
Goodlands... Nov. 11th.
Deloraine... Nov. 12th.
Boissevain... Nov. 14th.
Ninga... Nov. 15th.
Killarney... Nov. 16th.
Holmfild... Nov. 17th.
Curtwright... Nov. 18th.
Mather... Nov. 19th.
Crystal City... Nov. 21st.
Pilot Mound... Nov. 22nd.
Snowflake... Nov. 23rd.
Manitou... Nov. 24th.

Copies of these resolutions to be sent to Hon. Clifford Sifton and our delegate, by secretary. Moved by Mr. Smith, seconded by Mr. Greenwood: "That we request Mr. Castle to notify the G. T. P. R. to enlarge the loading platform at Ingelow to four car length."—Carried. Secretary is requested to write to R. McKenzie to send us a speaker if possible, for our next meeting, to be held Nov. 19th at 2.30 p.m. in this place.

ANNIE KENNEDY,
Douglas, Man. Secretary.

MOORE PARK ON DECK

We are having a meeting of our local branch on Saturday, November 5th, to consider the necessity of sending a delegate to Ottawa. Please let me know before that date all the particulars re expenses, train fare, and about what it will cost each delegate and any other information you think necessary.

Yours truly,
S. H. S. BEATTIE,
Moore Park, Secretary.

REGRET GOVERNMENT'S SLOWNESS

The Swan Lake branch of the Grain Growers' Association held their regular monthly meeting on the 15th of October.

There was quite a discussion on the working of the government elevators. Those of our members who were present, and had used the government elevators, expressed themselves as well satisfied with the treatment they had received. In talking over the terminal elevator question, disappointment was expressed at the failure of the Dominion government to weigh up the terminal elevators, or if they have weighed them, to make the results public.

J. E. DOCKING,
Swan Lake. Sec. G. G. A.

WILL APPOINT DELEGATES

Our local branch is meeting on Nov. 9 or about that date to appoint one or two delegates to go to Ottawa along with the rest. I hope that the province will send the largest delegation that the Dominion government ever met. If you have any literature on the tariff, also on free trade and anything on protection, I would like very much if you would send me some. I would like to look them over before we hold our meeting at Portage on the 9th. If you have anything please send them to me if it is not too much trouble as soon as possible. I would like to have you at our meeting. When do you expect the delegation will go to Ottawa? What about the committee appointed to propose amendments to Grain Growers' Constitution? I expect to be in Winnipeg on November 10, 11 and 12. Could you get some of your executive and our committee to meet in Winnipeg on one of the above dates?

P. D. McARTHUR,
Longburn,

MINITONAS IN LINE

The Minitonas branch held their monthly meeting on Oct. 15th, president McLeary presiding. There was a fair turnout of members. The most prominent subject that was discussed was the delegate for Ottawa. A committee was appointed to collect funds to send him. A special meeting is called for the Nov. 12 when the delegate will be chosen.

DAVID REID, Sec.-Treas.,
Minitonas, Man.

DELEGATES FOR OTTAWA

I am requested by John Allan, chairman of county Association of Grain Growers of Minnedosa, to call a meeting of said association to be held in the town hall, Minnedosa, on Friday the 18th day of November at the hour of 2 o'clock, p.m. for the purpose of discussing the advisability of sending a delegate to Ottawa, re the tariff, and other important business. Please bring this matter up in your respective associations and get members' opinions re same, so that we can have the question thoroughly threshed out.

WILL CHANNON, Sec.,
Cordova, Man.

ON TO OTTAWA

At a meeting on Friday evening the 21st Oct., of the Beaver Grain Growers' Association the following resolution was passed: "That this association approve of the idea of sending a strong and numerous deputation to Ottawa to impress on the government their views of the requirements of the Western provinces along the lines of what the Grain Growers' Association has been agitating for during the past few years. And that this Association do their small share by sending a delegate to Ottawa when the time comes and that a copy of this resolution be sent to THE GUIDE."

I. GREEN, Secy.

Grain Growers' Sunshine Guild

Conducted by Margaret

Head Office:—GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE, WINNIPEG

Telephone—Sherbrooke 870

OFFICERS

Hon. Pres. - Lady MacMillan
 Pres. Gen. of the World's Sunshine Societies - Mrs. Cynthia W. Alden
 96 Fifth Avenue, New York
 Pres. of Manitoba - Mrs. W. J. Boyd
 Vice-Pres. - Mrs. C. P. Walker
 Secretary - Mrs. Mowbray Berkeley
 Treasurer - Mrs. Grant Hall
 Organizing Secretary, Mrs. E. S. Lilley
 Advisory Board
 Mr. R. McKenzie, Honorable T. M. Daly,
 Rev. J. L. Gordon, Rev. R. O. and Mrs. Armstrong, Dr. and Mrs. Weagant, Mrs. Kalberer, Mrs. Godfrey, Mrs. Grant Hall, Mrs. K. Young, Mr. and Mrs. Nichols, Mr. George C. Caron, Mrs. Biggs.

Associate membership fee, \$1.00; badges, 50 cents; pendants 50 cents; buttons, 5 cents each.

OBJECTS

To scatter Sunshine everywhere.
 To feed and clothe some hungry child.
 To gratify the wish of some invalid.
 To maintain the Girls' Club Room.
 To care for the blind from infancy.

MOTTO

Glad and Thankful
 "No place in the rich man's world I hold,
 No man envies me princely wage,
 Houses or land or equipage.

Yet none who possess what I do not,
 May dare to mock at my simple lot.

For my humble roof is still wide to bless
 With its shelter him who is shelterless.

Who by want to my door is led,
 He may share my cup, he may break my bread.

Of the cheer of my home I can give him
 a part,
 In the warmth of my hearth he may warm
 his heart.

He may go his way as seems to him fit,
 Grateful or thankless what matter it?

For any good at my hands he has had,
 'Tis I who am thankful, 'tis I who am glad.

THE WORD OF ENCOURAGEMENT

If every employer in the world would
 start Monday morning with a smile and

a word of encouragement to the men and women who work under him, he would add enough sunshine to the other articles he is manufacturing to last the whole day through. If every school teacher would open the morning school with the same cheerful determination to "smile and look pleasant," he or she would find the proportion of cheerful scholars increase in less time than it takes to tell it. If every house-wife would begin her day with good-will towards her servants, instead of fault-finding, and every parent start her chicks to school with a happy word, and every wife send her husband to his office with a smile, this old world would smile through all the day.

MARGARET.

You will remember that I offered a badge to all those readers who obtained twenty-five members. My reason for making this offer was that I wanted to extend the kindly influence of our Guild



Mrs. Chas. Bee and Child feeding the Stock

far and wide, so that sad hearts everywhere might be gladdened and helped by belonging to our "Sunshine band."

Imagine, then, dear friends, the joy it gave me to think that quite a number of my loyal members have got to work to gain the desired number of new recruits. Some of them have been laboring so hard and so nobly of late that I feel I must thank them most heartily for their kindly efforts on behalf of our "Sunshine work. I do hope that they will go on striving hard to extend the loving, helpful influence of our Guild, until there is not a single home throughout our beloved land wherein there cannot be found at least one member of our Sunshine band.

Will those who have already been hard at work enrolling new members please labor still harder? And will those who have not yet tried to win fresh recruits for our Guild please start now? Every little helps and the harder my loyal members work the larger will our band grow, and the greater will be its influence for good.

I am pleased to be able to tell my friends of one dear member who has already gained more than two hundred recruits for our Guild. I do thank her most heartily for all she has done. Her

labor has been one of loving self sacrifice, and I rejoice that she has worked so hard and so nobly in the good cause. I hope that she may be long numbered amongst our brightest and most loving members. I will again offer a "fifty cent" badge for those obtaining fifty members.

MARGARET.

SALE OF WORK

We are very anxious to have a good sale of work and trust my readers will each send something however small.

Lovingly,
 MARGARET.

UNFAIR TO YOUR FATHERS AND MOTHERS

When girls and boys are unmanly and rude, people are very likely to think that they have not been taught at home, and yet sometimes their fathers and mothers have done their very best to teach them to be courteous. To do rude things when you know better, is very unfair to your fathers and mothers.

WANTS TO JOIN

Dear Margaret: I have been an interested reader of your paper, and have been reading the letters from the little Sunshiners, which I think are very nice. I see two little girls from our own town have joined and am very glad to see their names here. I am sending a couple of Sunday School papers which I wish you would hand to some one who would enjoy reading them. I

have five sisters and three brothers all at home so we are a large family and I should like so much to be able to help some one who is less fortunate than I am and has no parents. Well I am afraid I am taking up too much space as someone else would maybe like room for a few words. So Bye bye, wishing the Sunshiners every success and that you will let me know what I may do to help the dear homeless and motherless children. I would like to become a member.

SYLVIA J. JOHNSON.

Waldeck, Sask.

Hearty welcome to our Sunshine Army. Glad to know we have other Sunshiners in your town. Now if you could meet and form a branch of Sunshine I would be very proud indeed of you all. The chief thing to do is to try and be as cheerful and bright as possible and if you can make up picture books for the sick children or dress a doll or make any small garment suitable for child from one month to twelve years of age, collect and send your Sunday papers—Take a collection card and help the Sunshine Fund. Now any one of these things mentioned will help along the Sunshine work.

MARGARET.

WILL SEND KNITTING MACHINE

Dear Margaret:—You will remember writing me some time ago. I have found time at last to send a box of clothes before the cold winter sets in again. I have made several crochet rugs. I cut the rags in strips like you cut them for making a carpet, sew them together, then crochet them with a wooden hook. A lady from the States told me how to do them. The box I am sending has an imitation seal jacket in it that has been taken to pieces. I am telling you this so that you will know and I will put my name on. We are sending it on the C. P. R., carriage paid. I have a knitting machine. Do you know any one that could use it for you? I have had it some time

PRIZES FOR BOYS AND GIRLS

We are getting ready for our Christmas Number and want to make it very interesting to all our readers. We want the boys and girls to have a full share in helping to make the Christmas Number a dandy. Nearly every boy and girl has a good time at Christmas. We want you to tell us about some of the good times you have had so that other boys and girls may learn some new ways of enjoying Christmas. We will give the following prizes for the best Christmas stories received:

FIRST PRIZE	- - - - -	\$3.00
SECOND PRIZE	- - - - -	2.00
THIRD PRIZE	- - - - -	1.00

This competition is open to all boys and girls in Western Canada under fifteen years of age. We don't want any fancy writing but just a story of facts about **HOW YOU SPENT YOUR BEST CHRISTMAS**. Write your letter on one side of the paper only. No letter is to be more than five hundred words long and may be as short as you like. Every letter to enter this competition must be sent to the "CHRISTMAS EDITOR, GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE," not later than November 25. Now boys and girls send in your letters and the prize winners will have something to pay Santa Claus when he comes.

and have lost the book of instructions. I sent to see if I could get another one, I had the letter returned, not known. If it is any use to you and you know where you could get a book of instruction I will send it to you if you will pay all charges. If I have lost any needles you would only be able to make ribbed stockings and socks on it. I have not used it for a long time so it will want thorough cleaning up before you could work it. Wishing you all success in your great work.

"EMERSON".

Many thanks for your kind words of appreciation. We have been trying to get a knitting machine for some time for a dear little woman and will be glad to pay carriage for yours. Rug making is very interesting. Can you send more details of how to make the rag carpets?

MARGARET.

RECEIVED HIS PIN

Dear Margaret:—Thank you for the pin which you sent me, I received it on the thirteenth and think it is very nice. I go to school every day and have a good time.

MILTON PATTERSON,

Boissevain, Man.

Glad to see so many boys wishing to join our Guild. Won't you try and win the badge before Christmas?

MARGARET.

WILL SEND CHILD

Dear Margaret:—I wrote to you in answer to your letter a week ago last Tuesday. I have been looking for a letter from you by every mail. I do so hope you will send me the baby. I hope I am not troubling you too much but I thought your letter might have gone astray. I see in last week's paper that the fee to join the Sunshine Guild is \$1, which I enclose. I would have sent it before but you did not tell me when you sent the card what the fee was.

MRS. N. H. N.

Pincher Station, Alta.

The difficulty has been in finding anyone to take charge of a baby for the journey. However, if you will pay train fare one way to Pincher Station another lady would pay return fare, as there are two babies wanted in your neighborhood. Yes the associate membership fee is one dollar, for which accept my thanks. The associate fee was a necessity to enable us to pay the expenses of our work.

MARGARET.

GIFTS TO SUNSHINE

Mrs. Charles Underwood, Longworth, Sask.—Parcel of babies dresses, ties, etc., for which many thanks.

WHERE TO SEND SUNSHINE

Mrs. Gadd, College St., St. James.
 Letters to King Edward P. O., Winnipeg.

Mr. Carl England, 394 Harbison Avenue, Elmwood.

Mrs. Tillen, Room 8, Henderson Blk., Winnipeg, Man.

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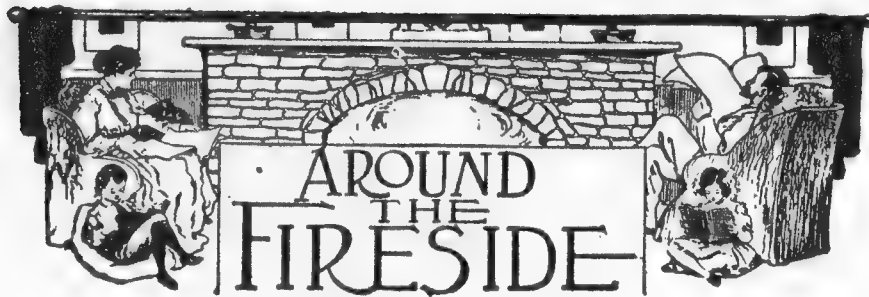
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The Way To Health

Some Stomachs I Have Known

By Dr. EUGENE YATES JOHNSON

(Louisville Medical Examiner of the Equitable Life)

A LONG acquaintance with stomachs has shown me that they have individuality, just like people. They can be petted and "spoiled" like children; they can acquire bad habits like young men and women; and they become weak and decrepit like old people.

To me, therefore, a stomach is something more than a muscular pouch suspended in the left side of the abdomen just under the ribs—something more also than an intricate piece of plumbing. It is a living creature, with whims and caprices—and it is one of the most helpless and most abused creatures in the world. I can close my eyes and recall one after another as distinctly as a "settlement" worker recalls the children of the slums.

Some years ago I was called to see a baby six months old and weighing only seven pounds. It was a poor, wizened little mite with an ever-hungry look in its eyes, and it presented a most pitiful appearance. Somehow, looking at it, you felt as if you would do anything to help it. I learned that it had been a fine, healthy child until it was about four months old. The mother said that it then began to spit up all its food. She told me that she had tried everything in the way of food without being able to find anything that could be retained. She went over the list of what she had tried, a list which included every known patent-food in addition to bread, gravy, potatoes, eggs, chicken, and so on. The child was literally starving; it would seize upon any sort of food with the greatest eagerness, but the stomach was so irritated and hurt by bad feeding that it rejected everything at once.

I explained to the mother that an infant's stomach was not like a grown person's; that it will not digest food that would be perfectly good for even an older child, for it is not provided with complete digestive glands and juices; that as it grew older these would develop—provided they were not overworked while the little stomach was still in an undeveloped state. I told her that the stomach of an infant is not placed in the same position that it occupies in later life, being more nearly upright, and that when it gets full it simply runs over as a bottle would, which accounted for the fact that the baby did not seem sick when it spit up its food.

Then followed a long, hard fight for the baby's life. It was hard to convince the mother that the baby wouldn't starve if it didn't get everything that it wanted to eat; that the stomach can do only a certain amount of work; and that when overworked even by too much good food it rises in revolt. Finally, I explained that if overfeeding is persisted in, there comes a time when nothing can be digested. The glands which should develop and pour out the digestive juice stop from over-work, and the child dies from starvation. In this case the damage had already been done; in spite of the most devoted treatment, the child died.

The well-meaning friend or relative who thinks that "the poor little thing is starving and should be fed more" often does an amount of harm which nothing can correct. No matter how simple the food an infant may be getting, or how little, if the child looks well and is contented and is gaining weight, that food is sufficient.

I was called to see another child about two years old which had developed a persistent fever. The mother had tried quinine and all the household remedies that she could hear of, yet the child grew

gradually weaker, paler, and thinner, and had a constant fever. I found it fretful and peevish. It cried on all occasions. Nothing pleased or interested it. The stools were full of mucus, and it seemed to be in constant pain. The mother, who was very intelligent, insisted that the diet was all right, but I was equally sure there had been an error somewhere. By treatment and rigid diet the condition improved somewhat, but the child did not get well. After a week or two I happened to be present one day when an aunt who lived in the house came in and offered the child two or three chocolate drops. I asked her if she had been in the habit of giving the child candy. She said, "Why, yes, I give her chocolate drops nearly every day." When I told her that in all probability her kindness was responsible for the child's condition, she was indignant; but after I insisted that she discontinue it the baby rapidly recovered its usual health.

Very often these children recover and grow up to be weak and sickly men and women who have chronic dyspepsia and indigestion. I have under my care now a man who has had indigestion all his life. His pleasures of eating are paid for with interest, for he never eats heartily without suffering afterward. The glands



Family and Driving Team of Mr. John Caskey, Rokeby, Man.

of his stomach have never fully developed, and he cannot digest properly. Added to this, and caused by it, is a tendency to faint on the slightest provocation. He says that he "inherited stomach-trouble;" as a matter of fact it was forced on him when a child by a fond but foolish parent.

Many of the stomachs I have known have summoned me to their aid on "the morning after a night out." In order to understand what has happened in such cases it is necessary to remember that the stomach is lined with a delicate membrane which is full of glands; these glands manufacture what we call "gastric juice"—chiefly hydrochloric acid and pepsin with water. When food enters the stomach this juice is poured out to dissolve or digest the food. When alcohol in any form is taken into the stomach it acts in the same way but much more quickly than food. After taking a drink or two, a man becomes hungry and thirsty; eating and drinking to excess, he soon fills his stomach, and the stomach stops like a clock. The contents ferment and produce a large amount of poisonous gas. This, added to the poison from the excess of alcohol, is absorbed and produces distressing results. Even the action of the heart may be interfered with by the pressure of a stomach distended with gas.

If the dose is large, the stomach rejects it at once—which is the reason why so many become sick after drinking heavily. If the amount of poison absorbed be not too large, the man falls into a stupor from which he awakes with all the symptoms of the "morning after." There has been sufficient time for him to absorb a large amount of poison, giving him a wretched headache, a sick stomach, and a "dark-brown" taste.

Here are two cases which show what happens when the stomach suddenly goes on a strike: Some time ago I was called to see a young lady whose friends thought that she was dying. She had complained of feeling ill at a neighbor's, and had started home, falling in her doorway. I found her heart very weak, and she was in great pain. She was just able to tell me that she had eaten a saucer of strawberries at lunch and had afterward drunk a glass of ice-water. The result was a complete stoppage of digestion, with a congestion of the stomach. After emptying her stomach the worst symptoms were relieved. Evidently she had not eaten too much, but the sudden chill of the ice-water was sufficient to stop the action of the stomach.

A man past fifty who had some stomach trouble became overheated one afternoon. He cooled off rather suddenly under a fan and went to his evening meal and ate heartily. Immediately after eating he drank a large glass of very cold water. In less than five minutes he had an acute pain in the region of his stomach. A doctor was hurriedly summoned and he found the man suffering greatly, very weak, and nauseated. In spite of all efforts to save him, he died of heart-failure in a few hours.

I often find it necessary to go to the relief of a stomach that has not enough acid to enable it to digest the food. When the food enters the stomach, the gastric juice pours out as usual, but it contains so little acid that the pepsin cannot act. The result is that the man has a feeling of heaviness as if he had swallowed a hard-boiled egg and it had lodged somewhere and would go neither up nor down. This is often accompanied by sour belching and by heartburn. Nature has made a wise provision in this instance. The air is full of germs that cause fermentation like yeast-germs, and our food contains many

of them. In health, the acid of the stomach kills them; but if the acid is weak, they increase and ferment, making an acid which partially serves the purpose of causing the pepsin to act. The fermentation is what causes the belching and heartburn, but as soon as the acid is formed, the digestion proceeds, and the man feels all right till the next meal.

Because of this partial digestion, these people often look well and retain their weight for a considerable time, or until this artificial acid (which is an irritant) influences the stomach so that it will not act at all.

Too much acid is exactly the opposite condition. When the food goes into the stomach the gastric juice is poured out as usual, but it does not stop when the food is digested. Apparently the stomach has lost the power of knowing when enough acid has been made. The excess of acid irritates the lining of the stomach and makes it sore. The stomach, being irritated, does the only thing that it knows—it calls for food. When more food is eaten, it mixes with the acid and weakens it. For a time the hunger-pain passes off, but it returns as soon as the stomach is again empty—and so it goes on causing the sufferer to keep the stomach full all the time. The symptoms are a burning pain about the end of the breast-bone or "pit of the stomach," and frequently great tenderness. Many women cannot wear corsets that press on this spot for this reason. Then follow the hunger-pain and a feeling of emptiness—the "all-gone" feeling.

This condition may go on to a worse one—ulcer of the stomach. One case was that of a man who was the picture

of health. He consulted me about rheumatism and did not say a word about his stomach. He showed me where the pain was—in his back and on the left side, a place about as big as a silver dollar. He had rubbed liniments on it till he was nearly blistered, and had exhausted the list of patent rheumatic cures. Eventually it was found that he had an ulcer on the back part of his stomach, and his pain disappeared after appropriate treatment.

This condition comes to those who are very nervous from any cause—shock, worry, grief, dissipation; from eating food too highly seasoned; and from excessive smoking or drinking. Nervous indigestion is most peculiar. The man who has it cannot eat without trouble. Sometimes he has too much acid, and sometimes not enough. Some days a meal will agree perfectly with him, and the next day the same kind of food will disagree. In desperation he leaves off one article of food after another until nothing is left; then he gets thin and cross and looks at life through dark glasses. Once in a while he throws caution to the winds and eats anything he likes, and is much surprised to find that it does not hurt him. Then he jumps at the conclusion that the last tablet or powder that he bought has cured him; he repeats the meal next day, and is dejected when he finds that he suffers as much as ever. Cases like this are a never-failing source of revenue for the patent-medicine maker, who puts up attractive signs in the street-cars and says that you can eat all you want and when you want if you will only take his pills afterward.

This is one of the hardest forms of stomach trouble to cure, and it taxes the most skillful physician to relieve it. It is caused by anything that weakens the body or lowers its vitality.

It is of course impossible to describe in one article all of the different kinds of troubled stomachs, but it may be worth while to mention a curious condition due to swallowing air. I saw a case of a young man who was annoyed exceedingly by excessive and persistent belching. He tried all kinds of remedies without result. I found that he chewed his food with his lips open, and drank a large quantity of water with his meals. He ate and drank rapidly, with the result that he swallowed more air than food. By regulating his eating, the belching stopped—and a source of revenue of patent digestives was cut off. Bicycle riders and automobilists who are exposed to strong drafts of air are extremely liable to have this condition unless they keep the mouth closed and breathe through the nose.

When a man's stomach begins to go wrong, he starts on the down grade. If it were his watch or his automobile or his typewriter, he would at once call in a man who has spent his life mainly in repairing that particular kind of mechanism—and not an ordinary blacksmith. Strange that same man will allow almost any kind of a doctor to tinker with his stomach!—The World's Work.

A SIMPLE REQUEST

Backward, turn backward, O Time, in your flight,
Make me a boy again, just for tonight.
Give me a go at the food that they fry,
Let me make bold with a green apple pie,
Then let me sink to my innocent rest,
Free from all care as to what I digest;
Confident, even in moments of pain,
That mustard or ginger will soothe me again.

Fain would I seek with a juvenile zest
The cupboard instead of the medicine chest;
And drink from the spring where the germs roam at will,
Instead of from crystal, drafts foaming or still.
Give me not wealth nor the badge of the proud,
Nor a place on the platform, high over the crowd.
But give me, oh, give me my old appetite—
Make me a boy again just for tonight!
—Washington Star.

"A great many people are like the aged woman who, when dying, called her relatives about her and said: 'I have lived a long time, my dears, and have had a lot of trouble, but most of it never happened.'"



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LOVE REQUIRES ATTENTION

Love is a flame. Fire cannot be kept burning continually without attention. Neglect it, and it will go out. The wind may blow it out. It may be smothered by rubbish. It may be quenched by water. The flame may expire for want of fuel. Burning about the high altar in Saint Peter's at Rome there are numerous jets of flame which we are told have not been permitted to go out for centuries. You can rely on it they have not burned there all that time, night and day, year in and year out, without attention.

The flame of love requires attention. Neglect it and it will expire. You do not need to pour water on the flame to put it out. Just let it alone, and it will go out. You do not have to make a strenuous effort to extinguish the flame of love that burns in your bosom. Let it alone and it will expire. Love cannot live if it be neglected.

The tragedy of the wrecked home is all too common in every community, and is becoming so common among us now as to excite alarm. In almost every case of this kind the flame of love has been neglected. Proper attention would have kept the fire burning to the end. We all know that other things require attention. A farm requires attention. The stock on the farm requires attention. A garden requires attention. Music requires attention. Health requires attention. Men and women who know all these things are content to let love take care of itself. Think of a flower taking care of itself or house-keeping taking care of itself.

Just one little word may put out a flame of love which has been burning on the altar for thirty years. An angry word, a cruel word, a hasty word, an unkind word, may quench a flame which has been burning brightly through the vicissitudes of a quarter of a century.

Caroline Norton understood this when she wrote these lines:

We have been friends together
In sunshine and in shade,
Since first beneath the chestnut tree
In infancy we played.
But coldness dwells within thy heart,
A cloud is on thy brow;
We have been friends together,
Shall a light word part us now?

There is so much power for good or ill in a single word. Keep thy mouth with a bridle. Keep thy heart with all diligence. The love of God in the heart requires attention also. It is much like other love. It must be kept, guarded, protected, or it will die and leave nothing but dead ashes where the sweet, warm flame burned for so long a time. "Keep yourselves in the love of God." —Morning Star.

If it is worth while to do a kindness at all, it is also worth while to do it gracefully, cheerfully. If you are going to grumble while you do it, you rob it of more than half its worth and all its beauty.

CHARACTER GROWS

Character grows. It is not something to put on, ready made, with womanhood or manhood; but day by day, here a little, and there a little, it grows with the growth and strengthens with the strength until, good or bad, it becomes almost a coat of mail.

Look at a man of business—prompt, reliable, conscientious, yet clear-headed and energetic. When do you suppose he developed all these admirable qualities? When he was a boy.

Let us see the way in which a boy gets up in the morning, works, plays, studies, and we will tell you just what kind of man he will make. The boy who neglects his duties, be they ever so small, and then excuses himself by saying: "I didn't think," will never be a reliable man. And the boy who finds pleasure in the suffering of weaker things will never be a noble, generous, kindly man—a gentleman.—Pomeroy Leader.

WEAR AND TEAR

The real wear and tear of life is due to the petty irritations of the day. They find us from many sources. They drive up to our door at unexpected moments, and in our care for other interests we are unprepared to exclude them. They enter our life ere

we realize it, and begin to disturb our poise.

We are each differently affected by these annoyances. What harms one has little power over another. The same person is differently influenced by these irritations at different times. The mastery of soul poise is a great triumph. To be superior to the vexatious things of the day is a great achievement. To be able to say, "None of these things move me," is the evidence of a victorious mind.

The days are not the same in what they bring or in the manner they affect us. The effect is conditioned upon the character of our faith. Our spiritual attitude and vision have to do with our power of resistance. The grace of God and your will have much to do with the disposal of daily irritations. Do not suffer your mind to dwell upon them. You can magnify any evil until it becomes a mountain.

Never provide quarters within your heart for these harbingers of ill. It is an easy thing to become constitutionally a fretter. The vexatious things of life are after all only the dust of travel. Keep a mind proof against their entrance. The cause of the trouble is within yourself or the thoughtless persons with whom you journey. He would remain unmoved by the small vexations of daily life must make provision to exclude them. He must turn resolutely to the bright and helpful things, and therein lies peace.

OAT-MEAL, MACAROONS OR MOCK-NUT WAFERS

Come all ye little would-be cooks
And join our merry band;
Learn to prepare the toothsome foods
Enjoyed throughout our land.
Put on your caps and aprons quaint,
Set out two bowls and spoons,
And butter well your biscuit tins
For oatmeal macaroons.

The sugar and the butter mix
Till creamy as can be,
Then add the beaten yolk of egg
And stir most thoroughly.
In another bowl the dry things put,
The oatmeal and the salt,
Stirred with the baking powder till
They blend without a fault.

Next mix the contents of the bowls,
And add vanilla, too;
And last the well-whipped white of egg
Most thoroughly mixed through.
Then drop the mixture from a spoon
Two inches space between,
In little bits no larger than
A tiny lima bean.

In good slow oven let them brown
Before you take from pan.
Press a walnut meat on top of each
As quickly as you can.
When cool and brittle spread them out
Upon a big flat dish,
And serve them to your hungry friends
As freely as you wish.

Oatmeal Macaroons recipe — 1 cup raw oatmeal, 1 egg, 1 teaspoon baking powder, ½ cup sugar, ½ cup butter, ½ saltspoon salt, ½ teaspoon vanilla, English walnuts.

SEASONABLE RECIPES

Nut Salad

Chop enough celery into half-inch lengths to make one pint, then add one pint of chopped apples and one half pint of hickory-nut meats. Season with salt and pepper, let stand one hour, and shortly before serving cover with mayonnaise dressing. Stir well.

Nut-Kisses

Whip the whites of four eggs to a stiff snow, stir into them half a pound of pulverized sugar and one cupful of blanched and pounded almonds or walnut-meats. About an inch apart drop in spoonfuls on well-buttered paper. Lay the paper on a board one half inch thick, and set in a slow oven until the kisses are a light cream color. These nut-kisses are very dainty and are just the thing to serve with tea on Thanksgiving.

Cream of Carrot Soup

Wash three medium sized carrots, slice thinly, place in a saucepan with one cup water, one table spoon butter, one large slice of onion and a small

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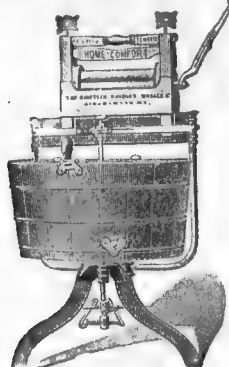
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Shirtmakers to
The Workingman.

leaf of bay or sage or summer savory. Cover closely and simmer till tender. Rub through a strainer, saving the water in which they are cooked. Add strained carrots to the liquid, return to the fire. When thick add a cup of hot

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water; put $1\frac{1}{2}$ tablespoons butter into a small pan. When hot add the same amount of flour and stir until smooth. Add this to the carrot mixture, stirring constantly until thickened. Add to this a dessert spoon salt, one cup hot milk and $\frac{1}{2}$ cup cream or all milk may be used. This will serve about six persons.

Beef Salad

Chop cooked beets into small squares and arrange on lettuce, watercress or parsley. Cover with chopped olives (stones removed) and pour over this a small quantity of thick mayonnaise dressing; sprinkle all with chopped hard boiled eggs. This arrangement looks well for a large salad bowl, but one lettuce leaf or a few sprigs of parsley may serve as the foundation for a small mound of the salad. Just enough for one person. A number of these can be made up separately and arranged on a large chop or bread plate. They make a very ornamental dish.

HOUSEHOLD HINTS

(Odds and Ends)

If the color has been taken from silk by acids, it may be restored by applying to the spots a little hartshorn or sal volatile.

A cup of cold water before retiring, and a cup of hot water in the morning before breakfast work like magic as a cure for indigestion.

Plum pudding cloths should never be washed with soap. Wring them out in boiling water and hang in the air to dry. Pudding cloths should be made square, and of thick, soft linen.

A gloss for collars and shirt fronts can be made by dissolving a pennyworth of powdered gum-arabic in a pint of hot water. When cool put it into a bottle and keep well corked. Add one teaspoonful to every pint of starch before using, and three drops of turpentine.



5109

No. 5109—Boys' Suit. All seams allowed.

In the accompanying picture we show a suit which will appeal to the boy and also to the mother. The suit consists of a shirt and knickerbockers. The shirt is double-breasted, the line of closing extending all the way to the shoulder. The neck is finished with a band and a turnover collar may be worn with it. The sleeve is gathered at the shoulder and arranged with pleats in place of a cuff at the wrist. The trousers are the regulation knickerbockers, with small darts from the pocket to the edge to fit them at the hips and with the usual fly at the closing in the front. It is good policy to make boys' clothing of good materials. We would, therefore, advise a nice madras or percale for the shirt, or a soft flannel for cold days, and tweed, cheviot, or similar real tailor fabrics for the trousers. The pattern (5109) is cut in sizes 4 to 10 years. To make the 8-year size will require $1\frac{1}{4}$ yards of material 44 inches wide.

HOW TO SECURE PATTERNS

To secure any of the patterns published in The Guide all that is necessary is to send 10 cents to The Pattern Dept., Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, and state the number of the pattern, giving bust measure for waist patterns, waist measure for skirt patterns, and the age when ordering patterns for misses or children. It will require from ten days to two weeks to secure these patterns as they are supplied direct from the makers.



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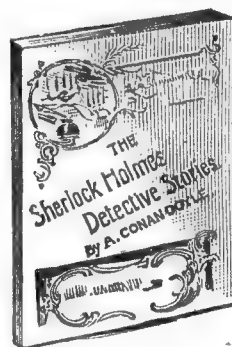
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Corn has ears.
Potatoes have eyes.
Squashes have necks.
Cucumbers have warts.
Cabbages have heads.
Celery has a heart.
Wheat has a beard.
Grapes have skin.

—Life.

THE AWAKENING

I dreamed of her I once loved best,
Who once my being had possessed,
Whose hand I'd passionately pressed.
Once more I sought her out with zest.
"She'll joy to welcome me," I guessed.

And then, ah me!
That it should be,
With bitter pain
I guessed again.

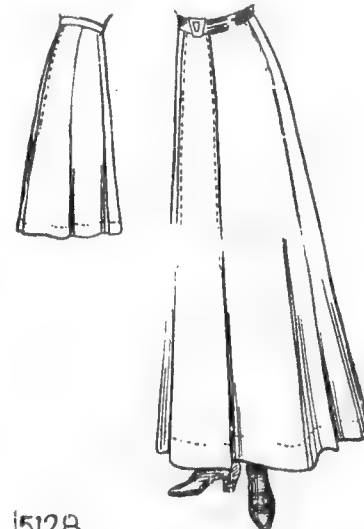
I found a bird in last year's nest,
With plumage rare
Of yellow hair,
With her sweet golden head at rest
Upon the vest
He wore on his protruding chest!

DUET

By Witter Bynner

What can a woman find in us,
What has her wit divined in us?—
The utmost and the least in us—
The angel and the beast in us. (He).
What can a man desire in us
And so allow the lie in us?—
The serpent and the doe in us—
And oh, the mother-love in us! (She).

"Let the evolutionist remember two things; first, that evolution cannot have evolved itself; second, that unlike brutes, humanity advances and we cannot tell what the end will be; whether it may not be the final ascendancy of the spiritual over the material in man. Man, let the evolutionists remember, advances and rises. The beast does not."—Goldwin Smith.



5128

No. 5128—Six-Gore "Trotteur" Skirt. All seams allowed.

Every once in a while we come across a French word which is very taking and we do not like to translate it. It is even so with the word "trotteur." It is the French name for a short walking skirt, and it is too quaint to give up. The model illustrated is well suited to walking of the swiftest kind. It has a flat panel in the front and back and two additional gores at each side. This insures the hang of the material in straight lines. Naturally a walking skirt should be made of heavy materials. There are many which are double-faced and there are numbers of others which are not, but which are heavy enough to use without lining them. Among these are the new rough-finish tweeds and chevots, serge, basket weave natto and the like. The pattern (5128) is cut in sizes 22 to 32 inches waist measure. To make the skirt in the medium size will require $2\frac{3}{4}$ yards of material 44 inches wide.

Summary of The Week's News of The World

Engineer's Report on H.B.R.

An Ottawa wire of Oct. 27 said:—The annual Bluebook of the department of railways, issued today from the printing bureau, contains some observations by M. J. Butler, former deputy minister and chief engineer of the department, in regard to the Hudson Bay railway project and also a detailed report by J. W. Armstrong, engineer in charge of the surveys. Mr. Butler says in part: "I find considerable difficulty in deciding upon what basis to provide accommodation for a railway that in the nature of things cannot be operated to its capacity for more than two months in the year, to a lessened extent for a possible three months, and for the remainder of the year still less. I have, however, provided facilities on a scale that will admit of the maximum capacity for a single track, passing tracks and telegraph stations every five miles, water stations every fifteen miles, and roundhouse and shop accommodation sufficient to care for thirty-two freight trains and one express train per day of twenty-four hours."

"From information there is no room for doubt that Nelson is the best harbor, and the possibility of local business is greater. All together, with the Nelson route, there is also a possibility that a fair proportion of the route is available for settlement, whereas on the Churchill route there is no such probability beyond Split Lake, where the lines separate. It is of the utmost importance that a hydrographic survey should be made of the Hudson strait and bay so that the position and cost of the necessary lighthouses may be ascertained."

"The crux of the matter is: What business can be handled by such a railway and of what value it is likely to be to the country tributary to it."

"The general map of the northwest shows areas tributary to the Pas Mission and Winnipeg. For all practical purposes the city of Winnipeg is as close to Fort William as The Pas is to Hudson Bay at Port Nelson, hence they may be compared as radiating points."

Vast Areas to Draw From

"A line drawn from Dauphin, Man., in a southwesterly direction, passing through Weyburn, Sask., separates in tributary territory practically the whole of the province of Manitoba and about 11,000 square miles of the southeasterly corner of Saskatchewan and Alberta belonging to The Pas. The immense district is equal in area to the states of North and South Dakota, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Nebraska and Iowa, where there is a population of about 10,000,000 and a railway mileage of about 50,000. I think that square mile to square mile the fertility of the northwest is at least equal to the states named. Assuming that the line is to be worked for all that is possible to be done, the grades are 0.4 or 21 feet to the mile. All trains are fully loaded and composed of 40 ton pay load cars, and locomotives of the Mallet articulated compound type are to be used, with a hauling power of at least 4,000 tons of pay load. Thirty-two trains per day is about the capacity of a single track. Better than this has been done, but it is enough. Sixteen trains load 64,000 tons per day. Making allowance for accidents and delays, say for 30 working days, we get 1,920,000 tons or 64,000,000 bushels of wheat."

"I assume that ships can be secured wherever there is sufficient business offered. It is apparent that at least 9 per cent per day would need to be loaded, or say 135 to 140 to do business, allowing two trips to each ship. Any additional business taken to the bay would have to be stored until the following August, or nine months."

Other Sources of Traffic

"Other sources of traffic possible to the line are: Exportation of cattle, usual package freight to and from Europe, and the possibility of developing a reasonably large import coal trade. I believe it is practicable to lay down coal at Port Nelson from Nova Scotia at a cost not exceeding \$3.75 a

ton. The rail haul, say to Saskatoon, as an average point of distribution, need not exceed \$4 per ton, making the cost of coal \$7.75. At present I believe it costs at least \$9 in the same territory."

The equipment for thirty-two trains per day of the character outlined will cost about \$55, and means the providing of 108 train men, creates 150 telegraph operators, 54 gangs of sectionmen, shopmen, roundhouse men, superintendents and train and yard masters, a great number of whom are not likely to be required once the rush of the grain season is over. It appears, therefore, to be a difficult proposition for independent operation, and would seem to require to be worked by one of the large corporations so that the men and rolling stock could be utilized the whole year. There is in Canada only one locomotive of the type described, and by using the largest freight engines now operated on the western roads a trainload would be reduced one-half and the capacity of the road in a like measure."

"It is apparent, however, that under any circumstances grain may be placed at Hudson Bay on board ship as cheaply as at Fort William, hence the saving possibly is 5 cents per bushel, assuming that insurance and freight rates are equal at Montreal and Port Nelson."

DELEGATES FOR OTTAWA

This column will be the directory of delegates appointed by the various Western associations. Each branch will be entered here and the name of the delegates if given:

Hanley Sask. 3 delegates, Thos. Lawrence, M. Malcolm, D. M. Dille.

Greenwood, Sask. 1 delegate, Stanley Rackham.

Cartwright, Man., 2 delegates.

Beaver, Man., 1 delegate.

Ituna-Hubbard, Sask., 1 delegate.

Douglas, Man. 1 delegate, Alec. Mitchell.

Minitonas, Man., 1 delegate.

Roleau, Sask., several delegates.

Carnduff, Sask., 1 delegate.

Oliver, Sask., 1 delegate, I. W. Tinkess.

Franklin, Man., 1 delegate, President James Murdock

Springside, Sask., 1 delegate.

Emerson, Man., 1 delegate

Captain Bernier is of the opinion that it is unsafe to be caught in the vicinity of Cox channel with a steamer any later than Oct. 15."

Favors Port Nelson

Mr. Armstrong in his report has this to say of the terminals: "The Churchill route, 477 miles approximately, is too long for a three engine divisions in this hard winter climate. The Port Nelson route, 410 miles, can probably be handled by three train divisions, as owing to better grades the 135 mile Nelson division will not be a harder task for an engine than 120 miles in the Churchill division. On the Nelson route this will mean four sets of buildings and on the Churchill route five sets."

The Bluebook shows that the total railway expenditure by the government in the last fiscal year was \$32,862,094, of which \$21,505,975 was charged to capital, \$2,260,214 to income, and \$9,055,903 to revenue. Of capital expenditure, \$19,968,126 was on the new transcontinental line. The total expenditure for railways and canals in the year was \$36,125,898.

The aggregate revenue from railways was \$9,647,983, and canals, \$193,384, of which \$168,893 came from hydraulic rents. The total government expenditure on railways prior to and since Confederation amounts to \$439,187,422. In the same period the canal expenditure was \$126,328,956.

NATIONAL ENGLISH RAILWAYS

A London cable of October 25 says: "There are signs here that point at a coming nationalization of English railroads. The army of railroad employees

want it with all their heart and the actions of the railroad companies themselves are hastening its coming. Following the example of the American roads the railroads of England have formed combines and signed working agreements and even in a country as conservative as England it is generally admitted, that this grouping of the roads will eventually give them such monopoly and power that the suffering public will demand that the state must own them as it now owns the telegraph and telephone service."

"At the recent congress of British railroad employees a resolution was almost unanimously carried that they must encourage the coming of state ownership by every means within their power, and also that they must see too, that they are adequately represented in the House of Commons when the change comes. Not one member expressed a doubt that come it must."

NEW ELEVATOR AT VICTORIA HARBOR

The Canadian Pacific Railway have lately completed a new elevator at Victoria Harbor, Ont. The elevator, which is of two million bushels capacity, is situated on Victoria Harbor, Georgian Bay, on the Toronto-Sudbury line of the Canadian Pacific. The machinery is all of the very latest type, specially designed for the rapid handling of grain. The completion of Victoria Harbor elevator gives the

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FISHERIES COMMISSION

An Ottawa wire of Oct. 28 said:—Hon. D. Morrison, minister of justice for Newfoundland, has been named by the Imperial government, under the award of The Hague tribunal, to represent Great Britain in the administration of the regulations with regard to the United States fishermen in Newfoundland waters. Other commissioners named are: Dr. Hugh J. Smith, representing the United States; and Dr. P. C. Hock, Holland (neutral). It is announced that the commission will not this year seek to interfere with the winter herring fishing on the West coast of Newfoundland so far as the American fishermen are concerned.

RECIPROCITY CONFERENCE
ARRANGED

An Ottawa dispatch of Oct. 31 said:—W. S. Fielding, finance minister of Canada, has returned from Montreal, and it is understood a preliminary reciprocity conference will be held in Ottawa the second week in November, in which Canada will be represented by Mr. Fielding and Mr. Paterson, minister of customs, and the United States by consul general Foster and Mr. Pepper, who participated in the last negotiations last spring. At the preliminary conference the basis for negotiations will be arranged, and at later conferences, either in Ottawa or Washington, it is understood that secretary of State Knox will participate.

A Washington dispatch of Oct. 31 said:—"The possibilities for reciprocity with Canada have progressed to the point where the tariff board is about to take up some of the schedules of the present law which would be affected. The chemical schedule, upon which a start was made several weeks ago, will be allowed to wait, tentatively at least and it is said to be not unlikely that an investigation of the lumber schedule, which would be one of the principal factors in a reciprocity arrangement, will take its place. Experts who have been working on the pulpwood and print paper schedule, in which the Canadian arrangements also would be concerned, are making progress by the expectation of the board. Several of the largest paper companies have volunteered to furnish important information which at one time it was doubtful if the board could obtain."

CANADIAN INDIANS PROSPEROUS

The annual report of the department of Indian affairs, recently issued, contains many facts about Canada's Indian population that are sure to prove interesting. The report is for the year ending March 31st and fills a volume of 678 pages. The year reported on was a prosperous one for the Indians. Weather conditions were just right for their crops and the mild winter contributed much to the state of their health. Also current prices for hides and furs were very high and large returns were realized from the traps. Game was plentiful and fish and other natural resources surpassed their average abundance.

Of special interest is the report of the superintendent of Indian education. There are three classes of Indian schools, viz., day, boarding and industrial. The total number on the rolls of the day schools is 6,784 divided about equally between boys and girls. But the little redskins do not seem to be very intent upon gaining knowledge and the average attendance is only 45.35 per cent. At the boarding and industrial schools, however, the average attendance is as high as at other institutions of the same sort. The total number on the rolls of all the schools is 10,625.

The report shows that there were 110,597 Indians in the Dominion on March 31st last. This total includes 8,043 Eskimos in the Northwest Territories and Yukon. A significant fact is that the net natural increase among the Indians is greater than for some years past.

Hon. Robert Rogers and R. J. MacKenzie were the vendors of a large tract of St. Boniface property that was purchased by an English firm Friday. The consideration was \$800,000.

It is stated that application will be made to parliament for the incorporation of the Alberta Electric company. They propose to construct a number of inter-urban lines radiating from Calgary.

News in Brief

A fire in the business section of Victoria, B. C., caused a property loss of \$2,000,000. An entire block was burned and it was with difficulty that the fire was prevented from destroying the entire business section of the city.

The New York horse show, one of the greatest events of the kind on the continent, will be held Nov. 14 to 19. In spite of the "passing of the horse" the entry list sets a record in numbers.

It is feared that China will have a repetition of the Boxer uprisings. Two French missionaries have been murdered by revolutionists in Szechuan.

With a great review, Oct. 26, Cape Town, S. A., started a celebration of the union of South Africa, that will last for three weeks.

General Grain Agent Acheson, of the C. P. R. states that there has been more fall plowing done this year than ever before.

It is proposed to construct a boulevard circling the entire city of Winnipeg. The plan is to have numerous parks located along it.

Rumor has it that the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad will build a branch into Winnipeg.

Express wagon drivers are on a strike in New York city.

Additional Markets

MINNEAPOLIS CASH SALES

(Oct. 29)	
No. 1 hard wheat, 1 car	\$1.05
No. 1 northern wheat, 2 cars	1.04
No. 1 northern wheat, 13 cars	1.04
No. 1 northern wheat, 3 cars	1.04
No. 1 northern wheat, 3 cars	1.03
No. 1 northern wheat, 2 cars	1.04
No. 1 northern wheat, 4 cars	1.04
No. 1 northern wheat, 7 cars	1.03
No. 1 northern wheat, 2 cars	1.03
No. 1 northern wheat, 2 cars	1.03
No. 1 northern wheat, 1 car	1.03
No. 2 northern wheat, 1 car	1.02
No. 2 northern wheat, 1 car	1.02
No. 2 northern wheat, 1 car	1.01
No. 2 northern wheat, 2 cars	1.01
No. 2 northern wheat, 5 cars	.99
No. 2 northern wheat, 1 car, soft	.98
No. 2 northern wheat, 2 cars	.99
No. 2 northern wheat, 1 car, Minn.	.99
No. 2 northern wheat, 1 car	.99
No. 2 northern wheat, 1 car	.99
No. 2 northern wheat, 1 car	1.00
No. 2 northern wheat, 1 car	.99
No. 2 northern wheat, 1 car	1.02
No. 3 wheat, 1 car	.99
No. 3 wheat, 1 car, smutty, bin burnt	.98
No. 3 wheat, 1 car	.98
No. 3 wheat, 1 car	.98
No. 3 wheat, 1 car, dockage	1.00
No. 3 wheat, 1 car	.97
No. 1 mixed wheat, 1 car	1.02
No. 2 mixed wheat, 1 car	1.01
Rejected wheat, 1 car	.84
Rejected wheat, 1 car	.84
Rejected wheat, 1 car, bin burnt	.90
Rejected wheat, 1 car	1.01
No grade wheat, 1 car	.99
No grade wheat, 1 car	1.00
No grade wheat, 3 cars	.90
No. 2 hard winter wheat, 1 car	.96
No. 1 durum wheat, 7 cars	.86
No. 1 durum wheat, 1,400 bu to arrive	.86
No. 2 durum wheat, 1 car	.84
Screenings, 1 car, per ton	10.75
No. 3 white corn, 1 car	.47
No. 4 yellow corn, 3 cars	.48
No. 3 corn, 1 car	.47
No. 3 corn, 1 car	.48
No. 4 corn, poor damaged, 1 car	.46
No. 3 white oats, 1 car	.51
No. 3 white oats, 1 car	.51
No. 3 white oats, 2 cars	.50
No. 3 white oats, 1 car, el. & ice to go out	.52
No. 4 white oats, 2 cars	.50
No. 4 white oats, 2 cars	.50
No. 4 white oats, 1 car, choice	.50
No grade oats, 1 car	.28
Mill oats, 1 car	.25
No. 2 rye, 1 car to arrive	.74
No. 2 rye, 600 bu to arrive	.74
No. 3 barley, 2 cars	.68
No. 4 barley, 1 car f.o.b.	.67
No. 4 barley, 7 cars	.68
No. 4 barley, 2 cars	.67
No. 4 barley, 3 cars	.68
No. 4 barley, part car	.68
No. 4 barley, 1 car	.69
No. 4 barley, 1 car	.68
No. 4 barley, 1 car	.68
No. 4 barley, 1 car	.67
No. 1 feed barley, 1 car f.o.b.	.67
No. 1 feed barley, 2 cars	.65
No. 1 feed barley, 1 car	.68
No. 1 feed barley, 1 car	.68
No. 1 feed barley, 1 car	.64
No. 1 feed barley, 3 cars	.63
No. 1 feed barley, 1 car, wheaty	.65
No. 2 feed barley, 1 car	.62
No. 2 feed barley, 2 cars	.62
No. 2 feed barley, 2 cars	.59
No. 2 feed barley, 1 car	.64
No. 2 feed barley, 1 car	.65
No. 2 feed barley, 1 car	.63
No. 2 feed barley, 1 car, thin, wheaty	.50
Samples barley, 4,000 bu to arrive	.63
No. 1 flax, 2 cars	2.00
No. 1 flax, 2 cars, dockage	2.00
No. 1 flax, 1 car	2.60

Grain Growers *SHIP your Grain direct to Fort William or Port Arthur for Best results.* ¶ Note on shipping bills "ADVISE S. SPINK, WINNIPEG," the Pioneer Grain Commission Merchant, and we will watch grading of your cars and endeavor to realise best possible price for same.

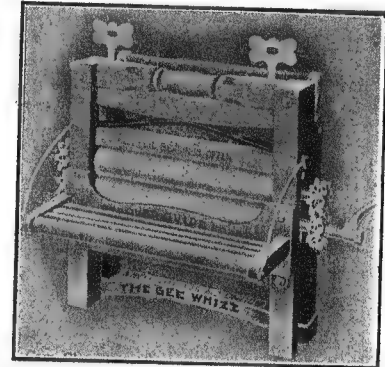
References: Union Bank of Canada, Royal Bank of Canada

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As special inducement during November, we will include a WRINGER FREE with every purchase of a GEE WHIZZ WASHING MACHINE.



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WHIZZ**
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\$12.50

TO SEE IT IS TO TRY IT.
TO TRY IT IS TO BUY IT.

The clothes are not subject to grinding or rough usage, and are washed thoroughly clean, too, without having to resort to the Wash Board to finish them.

And to give you double assurance, the GEE WHIZZ is guaranteed to fulfil these claims

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No. 1 flax, 900 bu to arrive 2.61
No. 1 flax, 2,000 bu to arrive 2.80
No. 1 flax, 3,700 bu to arrive 2.50
No. 2 flax, 1 car 2.55

MINNEAPOLIS WHEAT

(Oct. 31)

Minneapolis, Minn., Oct. 31.—December wheat sold below the dollar level, showing scarcely any rallying power, although the short interests were fairly good buyers on the down turn. An unexpectedly large increase in the domestic visible checked the buying power, but during the early session liquidation of long wheat was not on as large a scale as many of the traders anticipated.

Statistics were bearish from almost all points of view. While primary receipts did not equal last year's arrivals, they were fairly large. In the local market elevator stocks made a gain of 115,000 bushels, although the northwestern movement has been light. Consumption remains inadequate relative to the supplies, and while the commercial market holds dull the bull incentive will lack stimulus.

A fairly good demand for wheat prevailed in the local market. Millers were good buyers of the regular spring goods. No. 1 northern spot sold for 1½¢ to 2½¢ over the December future. The demand for very choice hard wheat to arrive

was good and the premium 2½¢ over December.

More beneficial rains having fallen in Argentina, the Buenos Ayres market was weak and this was reflected in Liverpool. Russia and the Danubian ports are still selling freely and Europe is heavily supplied with wheat.

Near the close a sharp rally in wheat came about, chiefly reflecting the strength in corn. The pit traders had hold wheat a little too freely under the dollar level and on attempting to cover found only little wheat for sale.

If the colts are to come out sound, lively and ready for work and market next spring, they must have good feed, plenty of exercise in the open air every fine day, and warm quarters at night all winter.

The first test to be given a new workman on the farm is to send him out with a team.

If he handles them kindly and skillfully he is pretty sure to be a good all-round man.

If you find a workman kicking or beating a horse, back him up into a corner and give him a sound lecture. Then watch him carefully, and if he repeats the act, send him adrift.

Winnipeg Live Stock

Stockyard Receipts

(Week ending Oct. 29)

	Cattle	Hogs	Sheep
C.P.R.	7811	1842	475
C.N.R.	1583	781	257

Total	9394	2623	732
Exporters East from last week			953
Butchers East from last week			441
Feeders East from last week			356
Exporters East this week			947
Butchers East this week			1903
Feeders East this week			2413
Exporters held over			1257
Butchers held over			465
Feeders held over			716
Consumed locally			1693

Cattle

The run of cattle last week was about 1,500 head smaller than the previous week, but still it was a large one as runs go, over 9,300 head coming to the yards. The demand for all classes of stock was unusually strong, and prices showed a betterment all around. Buyers state that things are now a little easier than the latter part of the week, but good stock is in good demand and will bring highly satisfactory prices. Taking them all round prices are very good. When it is considered that butcher steers are selling up to a nickle a pound at the time of the year when big runs are the rule the strength of the market is realized. Shippers to this market have eastern buyers to thank for this exceedingly satisfactory state of affairs.

These eastern buyers were at it harder than ever last week, and so much of the stock did they take that local consumption was the smallest in some time. Their greatest activity was on the feeder market and in spite of the large number of these taken the previous week, over 2,400 were purchased for shipment East last week and 700 more were held over. Besides this, over 2,300 butchers were sent East.

Prices were strong through all the grades and none but the poorest sort of canners sold below three dollars per cwt. If prices are so satisfactory now there is no need to fear for the future. It looks as if prices for good stuff are going to hold firm; there is no reason why they should not as runs grow smaller. Farmers should hold onto their stock until they are in first class shape and when he has them well finished demand a good price, for they are worth it.

The trade in exporters was not quite as heavy as it has been but a fair number went forward. Buyers are discriminating against cattle from the mange districts as they must be killed immediately, and they sell at lower prices than those from clean territory. Receipts of calves, light and prices unchanged.

Cattle prices quoted are:

Best export steers	\$5.00 to \$5.25
Fair to good shipping and export steers	4.50 " 4.75
Best butcher steers	4.60 " 5.00
Fair to good steers and heifers	4.25 " 4.50
Common steers and heifers	3.10 " 4.25
Best fat cows	3.75 " 4.25
Fair to good cows	3.25 " 3.50
Common cows	2.50 " 3.25
Best bulls	3.25 " 3.50
Common bulls	2.50 " 3.00
Good to best feeding steers 1,000 lbs. up	4.40 " 4.65
Good to best feeding steers 900 lbs to 1000 lbs	4.15 " 4.35
Stockers, 700 to 900 lbs	3.50 " 4.00
Light stockers	3.00 " 3.50
Best calves	4.50 " 5.00
Heavy calves	3.25 " 4.25

Hogs

Shippers of hogs over-stocked the market last week and gave packers a chance to hammer prices. A full twenty-five cents was knocked off prices and this week a further crimp of the same size was taken. Over 2,600 head arrived, which is too many for this season. Also roughs and stags are being heavily docked. However, it does not seem that there should be any fear of the packers getting things too much

their own way. Runs have been light all year and they cannot have very large stocks in their cellars.

Hog prices quoted are:

Choice hogs	\$8.00 to 8.25
Heavy sows	6.50 to 7.50
Stags	5.00 to 6.00

Sheep and Lambs

A fair sized run of sheep and lambs sold at prices even with the previous week.

Prices quoted are:

Best sheep	\$5.00 to \$5.25
Choice lambs	6.50 " 6.75

Country Produce

Butter

Prices offered by the wholesale trade for dairy butter show little change except on the lower grades. Number 2 shows a gain of two cents per pound over last week while Number 3 is quoted a cent up. This gain is on account of the small receipts of Manitoba stuff which is relied upon to furnish enough ordinary stock to supply the trade. Dealers state that the Manitoba dairy coming is poor enough but there is very little of it. There seems to be a total lack of care in packing, etc. This is hardly as it should be on the late make for at this time of the year good dairy butter will sell at the very best prices. It is now practically impossible to buy a good grade of dairy butter in any store in Winnipeg. Fancy dairy is always in demand, and especially so at this time of year. Those who send butter to market in the fall should take special care with it and the returns will amply repay them for the trouble. Dealers are depending almost entirely upon the Eastern supply to take care of the best trade.

Prices quoted, f.o.b. Winnipeg are:

Fancy dairy	24c.
No. 1 dairy	22c.
Good round lots without culls or mold	21c.
No. 2	20c.
No. 3	17c.

Eggs

There is practically no change in the situation on the egg market. Receipts of Manitoba stock are at a minimum and those that are coming are mostly held stuff of a very poor grade. Dealers will jump at the chance to buy strictly new laid eggs at thirty-five cents per dozen, but they can get but very few. Ontario stock is coming in by the carload, and stands the dealer here about twenty-seven cents per dozen including the cases. The general run of the Manitoba stock is only worth about three to four cents under this price. Dealers quote the following prices, per dozen, f.o.b. Winnipeg: Strictly new laid eggs 35c. Straight runs (shrinkage out) 23c.-24c.

Hay

Hay prices show no change from last week but dealers state that they look for a lowering of prices for Prairie grades inside of a few days. Receipts are heavy, no less than sixty cars of Prairie hay being offered Tuesday morning. One dealer states that the market is about as weak as he ever saw it at this time of the year. He stated that enough had arrived in the last couple of days to supply the demand for at least a month.

No. 1 Timothy	\$16.00
No. 2 Timothy	15.00
No. 3 Timothy	14.00
No. 1 Prairie	10.00
No. 2 Prairie	9.00
No. 3 Prairie	7.50

Potatoes

Prices offered for potatoes show no change from a week ago, dealers still offering 55 cents per bushel, f.o.b. Winnipeg, sacks supplied by the purchaser. It is stated that practically all the storage space in the city is occupied, but as it is about time for shipments to drop off this should not result in any lowering of prices. The quality of the shipments is holding up very well.

Live Poultry

Receipts of live poultry are heavy and prices show a decline for the week. The abattoirs quote the following: Spring chickens, per pound 12c. Fowl, per pound 8c. Old roosters 6c. Turkeys, per pound 15c. Geese, per pound 11c. Ducks, per pound 12c.

RETAIL MARKET

Retailers offer prices to the country as follows:

Butter

Strictly fancy dairy in 1 lb. bricks	27c.
Strictly fancy dairy, gal. crocks	25c.

Eggs

Strictly fresh gathered	35c.
-------------------------	------

Dressed Poultry

Spring chickens, dry plucked, drawn, head and feet off	14½c.
Fowl (shipped same as chickens)	11c.
Turkeys, dressed and drawn	21c.
Ducks, dressed and drawn	14½c.
Geese, dressed and drawn	14½c.

Note—For the retail trade chickens and fowl must be dry plucked and not scaled.

HIDES, TALLOW AND WOOL

(By McMillan Fur & Wool Co.)

Prices are lower than a week ago and dealers state that they look for a further decline.	
Green salted hides, unbranded	7½c.-8½c.
Green salted hides, branded	7c.
Green salted hides, bulls and oxen	7c.
Green salted veal calves, 8 to 15 lbs.	10c.-12c.
Green salted kip, 15 to 25 lbs	8c.- 9c.
Dry flint butcher hides	12c.-15c.
Dry rough and fallen hides	9c.
Tallow	4½c.-5½c.
Seneca root	33c.-35c.
Wool	8½c.-10½c.

LIVERPOOL SPOT CASH

OCTOBER 18, 1910.

Australian	7/9½ approx. \$1.12 1-5
Red Walla	7/2½ " 1.03 2-5
No. 1 Nor. Man.	8/- " 1.15 4-5
No. 2 Nor. Man.	7/11½ " 1.14 4-5
No. 3 Nor. Man.	7/9½ " 1.12 1-5
No. 4 Nor. Man.	7/5 " 1.07
No. 2 Hard Winter	7/5 " 1.07
No. 2 Red West Winter	7/4½ " 1.08 4-5
White Chilean	7/0 " 1.01
Choice Chilean	7/0 " 1.08
Choice White Karachi	7/3 " 1.04 2-5
cleaned terms	7/- " 1.00 4-5
Red Karachi	7/3 " 1.04 2-5
Plate	7/8 " 1.10 2-5
Russian	6/10½ " .98 4-5
Danubian	

TERMINAL STOCKS

Total wheat in store, Fort William and Port Arthur on October 23rd, 1910 was 7,721,203.20 as against 8,143,760.30 last week, and 7,883,849.10 last year.

Total shipments for the week were 4,459,859 last year 3,741,860.

Amount of each grade was:	1910	1909
No. 1 Hard	23,922	100,605
No. 1 Northern	1,397,212	2,750,070
No. 2 Northern	2,206,117	2,520,810
No. 3 Northern	2,110,969	981,877
No. 4	637,772	256,188
No. 5	212,712	59,811
Other grades	1,072,466	977,587
Stocks of Oats:		
Extra 1 C.W.	21,263	204,634
No. 1 white	327,410	1,309,841
No. 2	4,000,391	201,800
No. 3 White	366,969	5,446
Mixed	13,672	152,521
Other grades	768,564	
Total this week	5,479,271	1,964,243
Total last week	5,057,314	1,515,213
Increase	422,957	449,030
Barley	648,017	564,761
Flax	348,010	249,570
Shipments—Oats, 175,751; Barley, 111,927; Flax, 26,565.		

CANADIAN VISIBLE

(Official to Winnipeg Grain Exchange)

	Wheat	Oats	Barley
Total visible	11,030,440	8,509,208	890,934
Last week	10,414,334	8,247,275	890,078
Last year	12,087,782	3,098,487	1,244,556
Port Arthur	4,577,118	3,048,042	296,292
Port Arthur	3,144,083	2,431,230	351,755
Depot Harbor		48,000	90,468
Meaford	152,213	37,512	
Midland, Tiffin	881,826	1,558,199	87,754
Collingwood	56,911		47,793
Owen Sound	141,212	172,006	2,399
Goderich	221,201	177,468	35,187
Sarnia, Pt. Edward	279,029	85,280	3,600
Pt. Colborne	303,560	6,003	5,934
Kingston	295,000	279,000	7,300
Prescott	49,683		
Montreal	886,000	483,000	30,600
Quebec		140,000	

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK

(Oct. 31.)

Cattle—Receipts 33,000; market weak, fully 10c. lower; beefs, \$4.40 to \$7.70; Texas steers, \$3.30 to \$5.60; western steers, \$4.00 to \$6.05; stockers and feeders, \$4.10 to \$5.35; cows and heifers, \$2.15 to \$6.20; calves, \$7.50 to \$10.25.

Hogs—Receipts 28,000; market slow, weak; light, \$8.35 to \$8.90; mixed, \$7.90 to \$8.80; heavy, \$7.55 to \$8.70; rough, \$7.55 to \$7.75; good to choice heavy, \$7.75 to \$8.70; pigs, \$7.85 to \$8.60; bulk of sales, \$7.90 to \$8.60.

Sheep—Receipts 48,000; weak; native,

\$2.65 to \$4.35; western, \$2.75 to \$4.30; yearlings, \$4.40 to \$5.50; lambs, native, \$4.75 to \$6.90; western, \$4.75 to \$6.85.

BRITISH LIVE STOCK

Liverpool.—John Rogers & Co. cable that trade at Birkenhead was again weaker to-day, there being a decline of ¼ cent all round on Saturday's quotations, to-day's prices being: States cattle, 12½ to 13 cents; Canadians, 12 to 12½ cents; ranchers, 10½ to 11½ cents.

Glasgow.—Edward Watson and Ritchie report 211 cattle on offer. Trade is similar to last week with slightly better prices. Top quality steers are 14 cents; secondary, 12 to 12½ cents; bulls, top quality, 11½ to 12 cents; secondary, 11 cents per pound.

EDMONTON MARKETS

(By special wire)

(Oct. 31.)

Saturday's markets were exceptionally active. Demand for butter, eggs and poultry was large.

Live Stock

Butcher cattle	\$3.00 to \$4.00
Bulls	2.00 " 2.75
Lambs	5.75 " 6.00
Hogs	7.75

Produce

Fancy dairy butter	30c.
Eggs (new laid)	35c.-40c.
Potatoes	40c.-45c.
Oats	30c.-35c.

CHICAGO WHEAT

(Oct. 31)

An unexpectedly large increase of the visible supply of wheat discouraged owners today and resulted in the lowest prices since harvest. There was a rally, however, owing to the strength of corn and the close was comparatively firm at a net loss of ¼c to ½c. An advance of ½c to ¾c was shown at the windup in corn, compared with the last sales on Saturday. Oats scored a gain of ¾c to 1½c.

There was much miscellaneous selling of wheat by tired longs who have been disappointed at the 99c figure for the December option. Interest is gradually getting into the May delivery. The market started weak in view of the somewhat demoralized tone of European advices due to large world shipments and to heavy offerings from Argentina and the Black Sea. Buenos Ayres dispatches, telling of general beneficial rains, had much better effect.

It was not until the announcement of the visible supply total though, that the bottom seemed to fall out of quotations. The increase shown, 2,142,000 bushels, was a decided surprise and looked ominous as against only 1,351,000 bushels a year ago. At this juncture Minneapolis reported the edge off the cash demand and that the flour trade was slow. It is hard to say where the decline would have stopped except for the fact that coarse grains not only did not sympathize but actually climbed higher.

The country executed a flank movement in the corn pit by holding back supplies, and at the same time sending buying orders for futures. Some of the local speculators were short and were bidding for cash corn. Covering by some of the largest shorts forced up the price of oats. The visible supply increase was only 33,000 bushels against 517,000 bushels last year.

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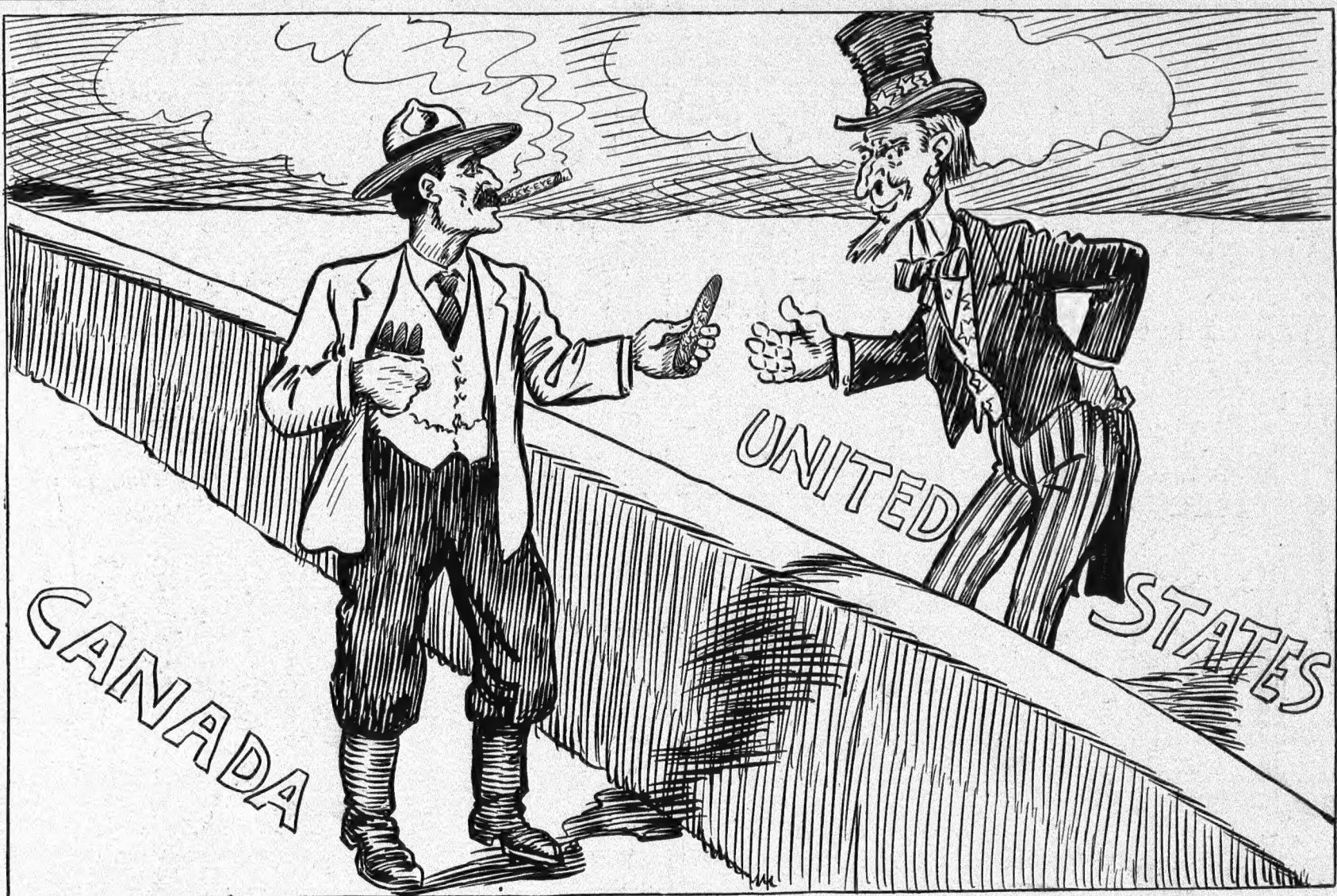
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on the side of the house where winter blasts strike hardest always has a lower temperature than the rest of the house. There are times when it is necessary to raise the temperature quickly or to keep the temperature up for a long period. That can't be done by the regular method of heating without great trouble and overheating the rest of the house. The only reliable method of heating such a room alone by other means is to use a

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An **automatic-locking flame spreader** prevents the wick from being turned high enough to smoke, and is easy to remove and drop back so that it can be cleaned in an instant.

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Send Us YOUR Name And Address—

and we will be pleased to send this book to you absolutely free. On account of the clear manner in which it has been written, we believe that after having gone over this book carefully, you will know enough about the construction of Rural Telephone Lines to enable you to approach your neighbors with every vital fact in detail, to command their attention and to secure their interest and support on a telephone system for your own community.



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is a story that is full of interest and of vital importance to every farmer in Canada. We believe that every farmer realizes the advantages of a Farm Telephone; but we also believe that few farmers realize the simplicity of organizing and constructing a Rural Telephone System of their own. The details of organization are simple, the costs of installing the system are low and the only reason that a greater number of communities have no rural system of their own, is due to a lack of accurate knowledge on the question of the Rural Telephone.

We offer you this book that you may possess this knowledge; for, sooner or later, a Rural Telephone System is going to be started by you or somebody else in your own neighborhood. Now is the time for you to get busy. Write to-day for Bulletin No. 1090. **REMEMBER WE SEND IT FREE.**

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